



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EducT

118.91

890

GREEK PROSE
COMPOSITION

WOODRUFF

DUPLICATE
SOLD.

EducT 1118.91.890



3 2044 102 850 161

Frank A. Lombard

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY



THE ESSEX INSTITUTE
TEXT-BOOK COLLECTION

GIFT OF
GEORGE ARTHUR PLIMPTON
OF NEW YORK

JANUARY 25, 1924

Academy 92

+ College 96

2 cov.

EXERCISES
IN
GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

BY
F. E. WOODRUFF, A.M.
PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BASED UPON THE ANABASIS, BOOKS I.-III.



LEACH, SHEWELL, AND SANBORN
BOSTON AND NEW YORK

EdueT 1118.91.890

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF
GEORGE ARTHUR WILKINSON
JANUARY 25, 1924

COPYRIGHT, 1891,
BY F. E. WOODRUFF.

TYPOGRAPHY BY J. S. CUSHING & Co., BOSTON.

PRESSWORK BY BERWICK & SMITH, BOSTON.

PREFACE. •

THIS handbook is an attempt to do for instruction in Greek what Daniell's "Exercises in Latin Composition" has done for instruction in Latin. It is the outgrowth of the conviction, which of late has gained wide currency, that Greek composition should be taught, not as a separate study, but in connection with the reading lessons, for the purpose of helping the student to obtain accurate grammatical knowledge, and thereby a keener appreciation and enjoyment of what is read. It is believed that until the elements of the language are mastered there should be daily practice in translation into Greek; for without the insight into the processes of language thus gained, firmness of grasp and accuracy of view are impossible. The testimony of the teachers who have used this method is unanimous in its favor.

It will be seen that the manual contains two sets of exercises, one for oral practice, and the other for translation in writing. The oral exercises consist for the most part of detached sentences. They are intended for use when reviewing the text on which they are based, and assume that the Greek has been thoroughly studied. Indeed, the student is most earnestly advised never to attempt to express even single detached sentences in Greek, until he is sure of the vocabulary and construc-

tions necessary therefor. "Greek Composition" will thus be in fact what this phrase properly signifies. The exercises for writing are intended to be used weekly or at stated intervals, while the corresponding passages of the text are still fresh in mind. They reproduce the essential features of the story — are, in fact, an epitome of the "Anabasis" — besides giving practice in writing connected narrative. In doing these exercises the student will always have a Greek model before him, and should make it of the utmost importance from first to last to give the closest attention to this model; for the English contains nothing that is not easily derived from the Greek. The exercises are carefully graded, so that the student may pass by degrees from the easy to the difficult.

The notes call attention to differences of idiom and peculiarities of syntax, and as a rule there are, with the first appearance of any noteworthy construction, references to the grammar (Goodwin's, and Allen's Hadley's) explaining the same. But as the work proceeds the student is left more and more to his own resources. He should be cautioned repeatedly, however, against word-for-word translations, and taught to think of *the idea* and then find out the natural way of expressing that idea in Greek.

In the preparation of the exercises Kelsey and Zenos's edition of the "Anabasis" (Allyn and Bacon, Boston) has been followed. No vocabulary has been furnished, because it is believed that none is needed. The words required for translating successive exercises are contained in the text already studied. Rare words have generally been passed over, and the ones which will be

oftenest needed are those which occur most frequently in the text. The same is true, with slight exceptions, of the grammatical constructions.

A grammatical index and a special index of prepositions have been appended, both with copious references to the exercises for illustration. It is believed that these indexes will be useful to both teacher and pupil, especially in reviews by topics.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to M. Grant Daniell, A.M., principal of Chauncy-Hall School, Boston, and to R. P. Keep, Ph.D., principal of Norwich Free Academy, Norwich, Conn., who have read a part of the manuscript and given much help and encouragement; and particularly to my colleague, Professor George T. Little, and to Edward G. Coy, A.M., Professor of Greek in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., who have read all the proof-sheets, and whose careful criticisms have contributed not a little to whatever excellences this manual may possess.

FRANK EDWARD WOODRUFF.

BUNSWICK, ME., August, 1891.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EXERCISES FOR ORAL TRANSLATION, BOOK I. . . .	1
EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION IN WRITING, BOOK I. . . .	39
EXERCISES FOR ORAL TRANSLATION, BOOK II. . . .	51
EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION IN WRITING, BOOK II. . . .	74
EXERCISES FOR ORAL TRANSLATION, BOOK III. . . .	84
EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION IN WRITING, BOOK III. . . .	106

GRAMMATICAL INDEX	115
INDEX OF PREPOSITIONS	122

BOOK I.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

In the Exercises, a superior figure (*e.g.* his¹) put after a word applies to that word alone; put before a word, applies to two or more immediately following. Literal translations and idioms are printed in *Italics*.

G. = Goodwin's Grammar; H. = Allen's Hadley. All other abbreviations are the same as those in Liddell & Scott's Lexicon, or are easily understood.

CHAPTER I. 1, 2.

1. 1. Cyrus was not present. 2. Darius sent for him. 3. He was summoned⁸ from his¹ province. 4. Cyrus sends for the hoplites. 5. Artaxerxes² was the elder, Cyrus² the younger. 6. Darius is sick. 7. He wishes his¹ sons to be with him. 8. Artaxerxes happens³ to be present. 9. But Cyrus was satrap⁴ of a province. 10. He was commander of all who⁵ mustered in⁶ the plain of Castolus. 11. Tissaphernes was a friend of Cyrus. 12. Xenias, the Parrhasian, was commander of the hoplites. 13. Darius made his¹ son satrap.⁷

1. Use article for unemphatic possessive (G. 141, n. 2; H. 658). 2. Use *μὲν* and *δέ* with the contrasted subjects (H. 1046, 1 a). 3. Use participle (G. 279, 4; H. 984). 4. Pred. nom. 5. *As many as*. 6. *eis*, not *ἐν*, since motion is implied. 7. Pred. acc. (G. 166; H. 726). 8. *Sent after*.

CHAPTER I. 3-5.

2. 1. He sent the hoplites away to the province. 2. Cyrus was ¹in the power of his^a mother. 3. He wished to rule instead of his brother. 4. The barbarians ^awere well-disposed toward Cyrus. 5. Cyrus was plotting against his brother.⁴ 6. Tissaphernes falsely accused him ^of plotting against his brother. 7. Artaxerxes was convinced, and arrested Cyrus. 8. He wished to put his brother to death. 9. He arrested Cyrus ^aapparently intending to send him away. 10. ⁷But he was sent back again to his province. 11. Cyrus's mother loved him more than (she loved) his brother. 12. The king disposed (them) all ^aso as to be friendly to himself.⁹ 13. The barbarians were more friendly to Cyrus than to the king.

1. Cf. *ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ*. 2. See 1, n. 1. 3. Notice the idiom. 4. Dat. with *ἐπὶ* in composition (G. 187; H. 775). 5. *That he is plotting*. Why opt. here? What other form can be used? 6. Cf. *ὡς ἀποκτενῶν*. 7. *ὁ δέ* (G. 143, n. 2; H. 654 e). 8. *ὥστε* with inf. 9. Dat. with the adj. (G. 185; H. 765).

• CHAPTER I. 6, 7.

3. 1. He finds¹ the king unprepared. 2. He collects his troops ^aas secretly as possible. 3. All the cities are Cyrus's³ except Miletus. 4. Miletus was besieged both by land and by sea. 5. He collected the Greek army in the following manner. 6. Those in Miletus were ⁴forming the same plan. 7. Some⁶ were slain, others⁶ expelled. 8. Cyrus wishes to restore the exiles. 9. Both Cyrus and the king had many pretexts ⁷for gathering an army. 10. The levy was made in the following way. 11. The Ionian cities revolt⁸ to Cyrus. 12. He collected an army ^oon the ground that Tissaphernes was besieging the city.

1. *Takes*. 2. *Concealing himself as most he is able*. 3. Pred. gen. of possession (G. 169, 1; H. 732 a). 4. *Planning the same [things]*. 5. Cf. τοὺς μὲν, τοὺς δέ. 6. ἀποθήσκω is used as pass. of κτείνω. 7. Gen. of inf. with article. 8. Notice that ἀφίστημι is causal in the pres. act., hence mid. is here required. 9. Cf. ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντος (G. 277, 6, κ. 2 a; H. 978).

CHAPTER I. 8, 9.

4. 1. Cyrus ¹kept demanding that these² cities be given to him. 2. We do not perceive the plot against ourselves. 3. Another army ⁴is secretly maintained ⁵in the following manner. 4. He ⁶secretly maintains an army beyond the Hellespont. 5. The king is displeased ⁷because Cyrus and Tissaphernes are at war. 6. Cyrus's mother coöperates with him in this. 7. Cyrus admires Clearchus, a Lacedaemonian exile.⁸ 8. Clearchus took the money which Cyrus gave him. 9. The Greek cities voluntarily⁹ contribute money for the support of the army. 10. In this way another army is secretly maintained for him. 11. Clearchus collected an army and waged war against the Thracians.³

1. Imperf. denotes repeated or customary action (G. 200, κ. 5; H. 830). 2. Demonstratives have pred. position (G. 142, 4; H. 673). 3. Dat. of association (G. 186; H. 772). 4. *Escapes notice being maintained*. 5. τὸνδε τὸν τρόπον = ὥδε of previous lesson. 6. *Escapes notice maintaining*. 7. Cf. αὐτῶν πολεμούντων (G. 278, 1; H. 971 a). 8. Appos. What case? 9. Adj. for adv. (G. 138, κ. 7; H. 619 a).

CHAPTER I. 10, 11.

5. 1. The Pisidians ¹were disturbing the province.² 2. Cyrus gave him three months³ pay. 3. He⁴ had another army in Thessaly. 4. Now Cyrus had a Thessalian guest-friend. 5. This⁵ man wished to conquer his oppo-

nents ⁶at home. 6. He came to Cyrus and asked him⁷ for money.⁷ 7. He obtained pay for three thousand men for four months.⁸ 8. In this way he secretly maintains another army in Thessaly. 9. Proxenus, the Boeotian, made an expedition into (the country of) the Pisidians. 10. Socrates came to Cyrus ⁹to fight against Tissaphernes. 11. He made this expedition ⁹together with the exiles ¹⁰from Miletus. 12. These generals were collecting an army for Cyrus. 13. These armies were secretly collected by¹¹ Cyrus.

1. Cf. *πράγματα παρεχόντων*. 2. Dat. of interest. 3. Gen. of measure (G. 167, 5; H. 729 d). 4. Dat. of possessor. 5. See 4, n. 2. 6. The adv. has the attributive position (G. 141, n. 3; H. 600). 7. Two acc. 8. Use participle (G. 277, 3; H. 969 c). 9. *σύν*. 10. *Of the Milesians*. 11. *ὑπό* with gen. (G. 197; H. 818 a).

CHAPTER II. 1, 2.

6. 1. The army ¹was successful. 2. The soldiers took² their³ arms and came to Sardis. 3. They drove the Pisidians out of the country. 4. It seems best to the general to march inland. 5. He collected the Greek army avowedly⁴ against the Pisidians. 6. Cyrus summoned Clearchus, ⁵and he came with his army. 7. Aristippus made terms with⁶ his opponents at home. 8. Xenias, the Arcadian, is the commander of Cyrus's mercenary force. 9. He commanded these generals to come to Sardis. 10. And⁷ he summons also⁷ the army which is besieging Miletus. 11. They gladly made the expedition with him. 12. The exiles were friendly to Cyrus and trusted in him.⁸

1. *To be successful*, *καλῶς πράττειν*. 2. *Having taken . . . came*. 3. See 1, n. 1. 4. *ὡς*. 5. *ὁ δέ*. See 2, n. 7. 6. *πρός*. 7. *And also*, *δὲ καί*; *δέ* is postpositive, and *καί* must precede the emphasized word. 8. G. 184, 2; H. 764, 2.

CHAPTER II. 3-5.

7. 1. The army marched through Lydia to ¹the river Mæander. 2. There⁴ were both² hoplites and² light-armed troops in the Greek army. 3. Proxenus had two thousand hoplites and one thousand peltasts. 4. These generals came to³ Sardis for Cyrus. 5. There⁴ were in the army about three thousand hoplites. 6. Tissaphernes perceived this preparation and proceeded to the king as rapidly as possible. 7. We shall go to the king ⁵as rapidly as possible. 8. The king hears of the expedition⁶ of Cyrus from Tissaphernes⁶. 9. The army which I have mentioned sets out from Sardis. 10. The river Mæander is in Lydia. 11. To this river Cyrus marched with his army.

1. *The Mæander river.* 2. *τέ . . . καί.* 3. *Into.* 4. The expletive "there" is not expressed in Greek. 5. Notice the change in tense, person, and number of verb. 6. Gen. of person, acc. of thing (G. 171, 2, κ. 1; H. 742 c).

CHAPTER II. 6-8.

8. 1. ¹On this account the river was called Marsyas. 2. Apollo ²had a contest of (musical) skill with Marsyas.³ 3. A river flows through the middle⁴ of the park. 4. The king's palace is ⁵at the foot of the Acropolis. 5. This park was full of wild animals.⁶ 6. These the soldiers ⁷used to hunt ⁸on horseback. 7. The army crosses the river and stays in Colossæ ten days.⁹ 8. Colossæ is a large and prosperous city of Phrygia. 9. There are in Celænæ a royal palace and a park. 10. The palace of the great king is in the middle of the city. 11. The river Mæander is ¹⁰two hundred feet wide. 12. It is said

that Apollo hung up Marsyas's skin in a cave. 13. The source¹¹ of the river is at the foot of the acropolis of Celænæ.

1. *On account of this, διὰ τοῦτο.* 2. *Contended concerning.* 3. See 4, n. 3. 4. μέσος in this sense has pred. position (G. 142, 4, n. 4; H. 671). 5. ὅτε. Is dat. or acc. required here? 6. Gen. is used with verbs and adjectives of plenty and want (G. 172, 180; H. 743, 753 c). 7. See 4, n. 1. 8. *From horses.* 9. Acc. 10. *Of two hundred feet as to width.* 11. *Sources.*

CHAPTER II. 9, 10.

9. 1. Xenias celebrates¹ the Lycæan (festival) in Peltæ. 2. And Cyrus also² witnesses the contest. 3. Xerxes is said to have built a palace in Celænæ. 4. Xerxes was conquered in battle and withdrew from Greece. 5. Cyrus and his army remained in the park thirty days. 6. There were³ in all five hundred hoplites and three hundred peltasts. 7. Cyrus witnesses the (athletic) contest which Xenias institutes. 8. Clearchus came with⁴ many Cretan bowmen. 9. Many prizes were given to the soldiers by⁵ Xenias. 10. Ceramon-agora is the last city⁶ on the border of the Mysian country.

1. *Sacrifices.* 2. See 6, n. 7. The order καὶ Κύρος δέ is possible. 3. οἱ σύμπαρες. 4. *Having.* 5. See 5, n. 11. 6. πρὸς.

CHAPTER II. 11-13.

10. 1. Thence he marched two stages, twenty parasangs. 2. The wife of the Cilician king came to Cyrus and gave him money. 3. There¹ is a fountain² by the roadside. 4. Cyrus had guards about himself. 5. (For) five days the soldiers³ kept coming to Cyrus and demanding their pay. 6. There was much money due them.

7. 'It is evident that Cyrus is troubled on account of this. 8. He ⁵could not pay them their wages, for⁶ he had no money. 9. Midas caught the satyr at⁷ the spring. 10. The guards about the queen were Cilicians and Aspendians. 11. It was evident that the Cilicians were friendly to Cyrus. 12. Cyrus is said to have received much money.

1. See 7, n. 4. 2. *Along by the road, rapid.* Why acc. here? 3. See 4, n. 1. 4. The personal construction is most frequently used. *Cyrus is evident*, etc. 5. *Was not able to.* 6. γὰρ is postpositive. 7. Cf. ἐφ' ᾧ.

CHAPTER II. 14-16.

11. 1. The Greeks are drawn up four deep. 2. The barbarians were drawn up by¹ squadrons. 3. Cyrus inspected the army both Greek and barbarian. 4. He held² the review in the middle of the plain. 5. The queen asked Cyrus to hold this review. 6. Each general drew up³ his own men. 7. The barbarians marched by Cyrus, but he rode by the Greeks in⁴ his chariot. 8. He wished to exhibit his army to the queen. 9. ⁵The barbarians were not accustomed to be drawn up four deep. 10. The wife of Syennesis rode by the Greeks in a (covered) carriage. 11. These generals drew up their own men four deep.

1. Observe the distributive force of καθά. 2. *Made.* 3. Reflex. pron. has attributive position. 4. *On.* 5. Cf. ὡς νόμος αἰρεῖς.

CHAPTER II. 17, 18.

12. 1. He stopped¹ his chariot before the centre of the phalanx. 2. The Greeks advanced with a shout and

came to their tents with laughter. 3. The general stops his chariot before the centre of the army. 4. Pigres, the interpreter, was sent by Cyrus to the Greeks. 5. The whole Greek phalanx ³presented arms and advanced. 6. ⁵When the trumpet sounded, the whole army advanced. 7. The barbarians were in great fear on account of the shouting of the Greeks. 8. The market-men ⁷leave their wares and flee. 9. The queen wonders at the splendor and the discipline of the Greek army. 10. Cyrus is delighted when he sees ⁴the fear which the Greeks inspire in the barbarians.

1. Note distinction between 1 and 2 aor. of ἵστημι. 2. Use part. and verb instead of two verbs. 3. Notice the idiom. 4. *The fear from the Greeks to the barbarians.*

CHAPTER II. 19, 20.

13. 1. He sent Menon and his army into Cilicia. 2. He himself¹ with ²the rest of the soldiers remained there. 3. The soldiers marched twenty-five parasangs to Iconium. 4. Here they remain five days. 5. He marched through Cappadocia and arrived at³ Thoana. 6. The last city of Phrygia is Iconium. 7. The Greeks plundered the country ⁴on the ground that it was hostile. 8. Cyrus permitted the Greeks to do this. 9. Thence he marched through Cappadocia ⁵by the shortest road. 10. Megaphernes was a Persian and a wearer of the royal purple. 11. Cyrus accused Megaphernes of plotting against him. 12. A certain other Persian was plotting against Cyrus.

1. Emphatic use of αὐτός (G. 145, 1; H. 680). 2. οἱ ἄλλοι. 3. *Into*. 4. Cf. 3, n. 9. 5. Cognate acc.

CHAPTER II. 21, 22.

14. 1. The Cilician king ¹was keeping guard upon the heights. 2. On the following day he attempts to enter² Cilicia. 3. A lofty ³range of mountains surrounds this plain from sea to sea. 4. He ascends⁴ the heights. 5. They descend into a plain. 6. We shall enter Cilicia, ⁵if no one hinders. 7. ⁶It was said that the Cilicians were guarding the heights. 8. ⁷When Menon's army arrived, Syennesis abandoned the pass. 9. Tamon sailed round from Ionia with all the ships-of-war. 10. In a large and beautiful plain the Greeks saw all kinds of trees and vines. 11. A messenger says⁸ that the king is guarding the pass. 12. Some one says that Syennesis will abandon the heights. 13. This country produces wheat and barley and is full of trees and vines.

1. What tense is required? 2. εἰσβάλλω εἰς. 3. ὅρος. 4. Goes up upon. 5. No one hindering. 6. Either, *It was said the Cilicians to guard the heights*, or, *The Cilicians were said to guard*. 7. Gen. absol. 8. λέγω is followed either by inf. or a clause with ὅτι or ὡς; with the act. voice the latter is much the more frequent (G. 280, 2, x. 1 c; H. 946 b).

CHAPTER II. 23-25.

15. 1. They descended into this plain, and marched through it to Tarsus. 2. We arrived at Tarsus ¹three days earlier² than the queen. 3. Menon's soldiers could not find ³the rest of the army. 4. ⁴While committing some act of plunder they were cut down by the Cilicians. 5. The river Cydnus is ⁵three plethra wide. 6. They fled to a stronghold upon the heights. 7. The king of the Cilicians had a palace in Tarsus. 8. The river Cydnus flows through this city. 9. The shop-keepers did not flee to the mountains. 10. It is said that the Cilicians

killed some⁶ of Menon's soldiers. 11. The Cilicians alleged⁸ that the soldiers were plundering the country. 12. Others said that these soldiers fell⁷ behind and could not find the road. 13. Menon arrived at Tarsus three days before the rest of the army.

1. Cf. *πρωτέρα Κύρου πέντε ἡμέραις*. 2. See 4, n. 9. 3. See 13, n. 2. 4. *Plundering something* (G. 277; H. 968, 969). 5. *Of three plethra as to width*. 6. *τινδς* may be expressed or omitted. 7. *Were* left. 8. *φημί* takes inf. Cf. 14, n. 8.

CHAPTER II. 26, 27.

16. 1. After this the rest of the soldiers came. 2. The men were angry on account of the destruction of their comrades. 3. Cyrus obtained much money for¹ his soldiers. 4. Cyrus sent for the king, and he said he would not² come. 5. ³When they met each other, they both gave and took pledges. 6. Both the city was plundered and the palace therein.⁴ 7. The wife of Syennesis persuaded him to take pledges from Cyrus. 8. And he received also as gifts a Persian robe, bracelets, and a gilded short-sword. 9. ⁵At court a horse with a gold-studded bridle is considered a valuable present.⁶ 10. The Greeks plundered the country no⁷ more, and the Cilicians took back the slaves who had been carried off.

1. Cf. *εἰς τὴν σπαρίδν*. 2. The negative is closely connected with *φημί*, not with inf. 3. See 15, n. 4. 4. *In it*. 5. *With the king*. 6. Pred. nom. 7. Is *μή* the correct negative?

CHAPTER III. 1-3.

17. 1. The soldiers were greatly distressed. 2. They did not wish to march against the king. 3. Clearchus could not compel his own soldiers to advance. 4. Clear-

chus's soldiers say they will not¹ go forward. 5. He did not hire them on these (terms). 6. The soldiers threw stones² at their own commander.³ 7. But he was not stoned to death. 8. Clearchus was the first³ to begin to advance. 9. Cyrus became the guest-friend of Clearchus, 'when he was an exile from his native land. 10. The money which Cyrus gave him he did not lay up for himself. 11. Take the money, but do not⁵ squander it in pleasure. 12. At first he kept silent for a long time.

1. See 16, n. 2. 2. What case is required? 3. *First began*. Adj. or adv.? 4. Use participle. 5. μή or οὐ?

CHAPTER III. 4-6.

18. 1. Clearchus, with his soldiers, made war in behalf of the Greeks. 2. The Thracians wished to rob the Greeks¹ of their land.¹ 3. Clearchus drove the Thracians out of the Chersonese. 4. He will choose the friendship of the Greeks. 5. Clearchus aided Cyrus in return for ²the benefits he had received from him. 6. He will not abandon the Greeks and ³avail himself of the friendship of the barbarians. 7. No one ever said that Clearchus proved false to his soldiers. 8. The generals were able to aid their friends and ward off their enemies. 9. He does not know whether he is doing right. 10. He did not know whether he was⁴ doing right. 11. The army is everything⁵ to me, fatherland, friends, and allies. 12. Since *you*⁶ do not choose to obey me, *I*⁶ will go with you.

1. Two acc. 2. *What he had been well treated by him*. 3. χράσμαι. 4. Either pres. indic. or opt., but not imperf. 5. πάντα. 6. The personal pronoun as subject is expressed only when emphatic.

CHAPTER III. 7-9.

19. 1. He said he was¹ not going to the king. 2. These soldiers came from² Xenias. 3. The soldiers ³who came from Xenias encamp with² Clearchus. 4. ⁴When Cyrus heard this he was troubled and grieved. 5. The soldiers commended their general because he did not go to² the king. 6. The general did this ⁵without the knowledge of his soldiers. 7. You were Cyrus's soldiers, and he was your paymaster. 8. Many soldiers took their arms and came to Clearchus. 9. Fellow-soldiers, we will follow Cyrus, and he will still be our paymaster. 10. Two thousand men came to Clearchus from the other commanders. 11. Cyrus kept sending for Clearchus, but he would not go. 12. These difficulties will turn out all right. 13. He sent a messenger to Cyrus to tell him to take courage.

1. Can imperf. be used? Or with *φημι* what tense of infin. is required? 2. Observe the exact force of *παρὰ* with gen., dat., and acc., all of which constructions occur in this exercise. 3. Cf. *τοὺς προσελθόντας* in Sec. 9. 4. *Cyrus having heard*. 5. *ἀδθα.*

CHAPTER III. 10-13.

20. 1. They think ¹they have been wronged by us. 2. Without provisions we can do nothing. 3. It is time for us to deliberate and to say what we think is best. 4. Cyrus was wronged by the soldiers of Clearchus. 5. He thought ²he was being wronged by his friends. 6. He will ³punish you for the wrongs he has suffered from you. 7. What ought we to do next?⁴ 8. There is difficulty ⁵in doing anything without the consent of

Cyrus. 9. It is not time for us to sleep, but to take counsel. 10. After he had ceased speaking,⁶ others ⁷expressed their opinions. 11. There will be great difficulty both ⁸in remaining and departing. 12. He has a large force, infantry, cavalry, and naval.

1. *To have been wronged.* 2. *To be wronged.* The subject of the infin. is seldom expressed when the same as that of the principal verb. 3. *Inflict punishment upon you for what he has been wronged by you.* 4. ἐκ τούτων. 5. *To do.* 6. G. 279; H. 980, 981. 7. *Said what they thought.* 8. *To remain.*

CHAPTER III. 14, 15.

21. 1. If our generals are not willing to lead us, we will choose others. 2. The Greeks ask Cyrus¹ for boats,¹ ²in order that they may sail away. 3. They asked him for boats ²in order that they might sail away. 4. They ³bought provisions, packed up their baggage, and formed in line as quickly as possible. 5. The Greeks anticipated the Cilicians ⁴in taking the heights. 6. Clearchus was not willing to lead this expedition. 7. He saw ⁴many reasons why he ought not to do this. 8. He will obey to the best of his ability ⁶any man whom they may choose. 9. We know how ⁷to submit to authority as well as any other men whatsoever.⁸ 10. The army will seize much money from the Cilicians. 11. They asked Cyrus for a guide, but he was not willing to give (one).

1. Two acc. 2. Observe construction of final clauses after principal tenses, and the possible change after historical (G. 216; H. 881). 3. *Having bought . . . and packed . . . they formed.* 4. Is φθάνω followed by inf. or part.? 5. *Many [things] on account of which this ought not to be done by him.* 6. *The man whomsoever.* Conditional relative clause (G. 232, 3; H. 916). 7. *To be ruled.* 8. καί.

CHAPTER III. 16-18.

22. 1. He will not give us a guide, for we have ruined his¹ expedition. 2. ²If he should give us boats, I should hesitate to embark in³ them. 3. If he should give us a guide, we should not trust him. 4. If we should trust the guide, he might lead us ⁴to a place from which it would not be possible to get out. 5. It is not possible to ⁵get off without Cyrus's knowledge. 6. ⁶Let us go to Cyrus and ask him what he wishes to do. 7. If the undertaking should be similar to the former (one), we would go. 8. I should not wish to go away ⁸if Cyrus is unwilling. 9. What hinders our going off without his knowledge? 10. The guide led them to a place from which it was not possible to get out. 11. We should be foolish, if we should embark in his boats. 12. Who would follow the guide whom⁷ the barbarians might give?

1. Cf. ϕ λυμαινόμεθα. 2. Less vivid fut. condition (G. 224; H. 900). 3. *Into*. 4. *From whence*. 5. *Escape Cyrus's notice going away*. 6. Gen. absol. Part. omitted with $\epsilon\kappa\omega\upsilon$ (H. 972 b). 7. What case does the verb govern, and what other case may be substituted? (G. 153; H. 994). 8. Hortative subj. (G. 253; H. 806, 1).

CHAPTER III. 19-21.

23. 1. They thought the undertaking was more laborious and dangerous than the former¹ (one). 2. Let the messenger announce here ²whatever Cyrus may say. 3. The men whom they chose went to Cyrus as quickly as possible. 4. Abrokomas was said to be at the river Euphrates. 5. This Abrokomas was Cyrus's (personal) enemy. 6. Cyrus will inflict punishment upon him ³if

he does not flee. 7. The soldiers have a suspicion that he is leading them against the king. 8. They go to Cyrus and ask for additional⁴ pay, and he gives (it). 9. He gave each⁵ soldier a daric and a half per month. 10. No one hears, at least openly, how he wishes to employ them. 11. The river Euphrates, where⁶ Abrokomas was, was twelve stages distant.

1. G. 175, 1; H. 755. 2. Cf. 21, n. 6. 3. Vivid fut. condition (G. 223; H. 898). 4. Expressed by *πρός* in compos. 5. Use either *ἕκαστος* or *art.* 6. *At which.*

CHAPTER IV. 1-3.

24. 1. The width of the Psarus¹ is three plethra, but that of the Pyramus¹ is a stade. 2. Issi is a large and prosperous city, situated² close by the sea. 3. Pythagoras was admiral of the thirty-five ships from the Peloponnesus. 4. Miletus was besieged by Tamos, the Egyptian. 5. Some of the Greek mercenaries revolted from Abrokomas. 6. These mercenaries came to Cyrus,³ and he led them against the king. 7. Cyrus sent for Cheirisophus, and he came⁴ on board the ships. 8. Cheirisophus holds the command of seven hundred hoplites under⁵ Cyrus. 9. ⁶When he had remained here twenty-five days, he proceeded to Issi. 10. ⁶While remaining here, he sends for Tamos. 11. When Miletus was friendly to Tissaphernes, Cyrus sent an army to besiege (it).

1. Use *μέν* and *δέ*. 2. *Inhabited.* 3. *δ δέ.* 4. *ἐπὶ.* 5. *παρ.* 6. G. 204; H. 856.

CHAPTER IV. 4-6.

25. 1. The inner¹ wall was toward² Cilicia, but the outer¹ toward Syria. 2. Carsus is the name of a river

which is a plethrum in width. 3. This river flows between^s these walls. 4. 'The distance between the inner wall and the river is a stade. 5. There is a narrow pass which the king's guard is said to hold. 6. Abrokomas was guarding the wall with a large army. 7. He sends for his ships in order that he may disembark his soldiers between the walls. 8. But the soldiers did not disembark,^s for Abrokomas retreated. 9. The city of Myriandus is inhabited by Phenicians. 10. A large force of the enemy was on guard at the Syrian gates. 11. This city is an emporium, and merchantmen lie at anchor there.

1. See 24, n. 1. 2. *Before*. 3. διὰ μέσου. 4. τὸ μέσον. 5. Disembark intr. is ἀποβαίνειν, not ἀποβιβάζω.

CHAPTER IV. 7, 8.

26. 1. Xenias puts his most valuable effects on board a ship, and sails away. 2. Clearchus still had the soldiers who came to him from Xenias. 3. Xenias was jealous, because Cyrus permitted this. 4. Some expressed the wish 'that Cyrus might pursue him with triremes. 5. But Cyrus said he would not pursue them. 6. He 'could arrest them and rob them of their money. 7. They were baser to Cyrus than he was to them. 8. They feared 'lest Cyrus might arrest and maltreat them. 9. The wives and children of these men were under guard at Tralles. 10. Cyrus did not rob them of their money, nor^s deprive them of their wives and children. 11. The generals did not go into concealment, 'and they did not escape by flight.

1. *Cyrus to pursue*. 2. Potential opt. 3. οὐδέ. 4. *And not*, οὐδέ. 5. G. 218; H. 887.

CHAPTER IV. 9, 10.

27. 1. The Greeks were 'somewhat discouraged' in regard to the expedition. 2. The river Chalus was full of tame fishes. 3. These the Syrians do not permit (any one) to injure, because they consider them gods. 4. They encamp in certain villages which 'belong to Parysatis. 5. The village in which we encamped was given to her for pin-money. 6. The river Dardas is a plethrum in width. 7. Belesys had a large palace and a beautiful park. 8. Cyrus lays waste the park and burns down the palace. 9. The width of the river Euphrates is four stades. 10. The river Euphrates is four stades in width. 11. After this the soldiers march on more eagerly and joyfully.

1. Comparative. 2. *Are of.*

CHAPTER IV. 11-13.

28. 1. He stayed five days in Thapsacus, a large and prosperous city. 2. Here the generals find out that the march will be to Babylon. 3. I urge you to say this to the soldiers. 4. ¹When the generals make this announcement, the soldiers are indignant. 5. ²Although you knew this long ago, you have been keeping it secret. 6. The generals ³tried to persuade the soldiers to follow. 7. We will go, if some one will give us money. 8. Those who marched inland with Cyrus before did not go for war. 9. The commanders persuaded ⁴the greater part of the Greek army to follow. 10. Cyrus promised to ⁵take the Greeks back to Ionia again. 11. Full pay will be given to each man until he comes to Ionia.

1. *The generals announcing these [things]*. 2. Concessive participle. 3. Imperf. denotes attempted action. 4. τὸ πολὺ. 5. *Set . . . down into*.

CHAPTER IV. 14-16.

29. 1. Menon's soldiers were honored by Cyrus above¹ the rest. 2. Obey me, and you will ²incur neither toil nor danger. 3. What,³ then, did he urge the Greeks to do? 4. Menon persuaded his own soldiers to cross the river at once. 5. Cyrus knew how to return a favor, ⁴if any man did. 6. If the rest vote to follow, we shall seem most faithful to him. 7. If they should vote ⁵in the negative, we should all go back. 8. Those who were most trustworthy, Cyrus ⁶was accustomed to honor. 9. The faithful will obtain from Cyrus whatever they need. 10. Cyrus is pleased when he sees the soldiers crossing⁶ the river. 11. Glus went and told the men what Cyrus said. 12. It is not evident what⁷ they will reply.

1. πρό in compos. 2. Cf. κινδυνεύσαντες, etc. 3. Interrogative, not relative. 4. ἀπό in compos. 5. Imperf. 6. What tense is required? 7. For ὅστις in indirect question, see G. 282, 1; H. 700. 8. Notice idiom.

CHAPTER IV. 17-19.

30. 1. ¹Menon is said to have received many gifts from Cyrus. 2. Menon and his army wish Cyrus success.² 3. No one ever forded³ this river before. 4. All the boats had been burned by Abrokomas. 5. He did this in order that Cyrus might not cross the river. 6. He burns the boats in order that the enemy may not cross the river. 7. On the river Araxes there are many prosperous villages. 8. From these villages the Greeks

'supply themselves with corn⁵ and wine. 9. This village is full of provisions. 10. ⁶The crossing of the river seems to the Thapsacenes to be a miracle.

1. What two constructions are possible? 2. *To be fortunate.*
3. Cf. διαβαρὺς πεζῶν. 4. Observe the force of mid. 5. Acc. 6. τὸ διαβῆναι.

CHAPTER V. 1-3.

31. 1. In Arabia the land is ¹as level as the sea. 2. All the shrubs and reeds are sweet smelling, like spices. 3. There are all sorts of wild animals in this region, but no tree. 4. The horsemen sometimes hunt ostriches and wild asses. 5. ²Whenever any one pursues the asses, they run on ahead and stop. 6. ³Whenever the asses were pursued, they would run on ahead and stop. 7. Whenever the horses come near, they do the same (thing) again. 8. Whenever the horses came near, the asses would run. 9. Ostriches⁴ run very much faster than horses. 10. When the bustards were pursued, they soon tired out. 11. When ostriches run, they use both their feet and their wings.

1. *Level just as.* 2. Present gen. supposition (G. 225 ; H. 894).
3. Past gen. supposition. 4. H. 659.

CHAPTER V. 4-6.

32. 1. Corsote is the name of a large, deserted city. 2. The soldiers marched to Pylæ, with the river on the right. 3. It is said that the pack-animals ¹died of starvation. 4. There is no grass in this region, and no² tree. 5. The inhabitants ³get their living by manufacturing millstones. 6. They take the millstones to the city and sell them. 7. It is not possible for the soldiers to supply

themselves with provisions. 8. (For) a long time the whole army subsists on⁴ flesh. 9. How much is the siglus worth? 10. In the Lydian market it is possible to buy wheat-flour and barley-meal. .

1. *Perished by hunger.* 2. Observe the use of the negatives in the text (G. 283, 8, 9; H. 1030). 3. *Live.* 4. *By eating.*

CHAPTER V. 7, 8.

33. 1. ¹One of these marches he makes very long. 2. ²Whenever he wishes to reach³ water or fodder, he makes the march very long. 3. Glus and Pigres took (a part) of the barbarian army and helped⁴ get the wagons out. 4. These men worked very slowly. 5. The Persian nobles, ⁵at the command of Cyrus, help hurry on the wagons. 6. Cyrus was pleased when he saw the discipline of the army. 7. Each one throws off his purple cloak where he happens to stand.⁶ 8. They rush⁷ down a very steep hill, and bring out the wagons. 9. With⁸ their costly tunics (on) they immediately leaped into the mud. 10. ⁹Whenever Cyrus commanded, the nobles would leap into the mud.

1. Observe the idiom closely. 2. Cf. 31, n. 2. 3. *Finish [the march] to.* 4. The idea of helping is expressed by *σύν* in compos. 5. *Cyrus having commanded.* 6. Use perf. tense (G. 195, n. 1; H. 500, 1). 7. *Send themselves.* 8. Cf. 28, n. 2. 9. Cf. 31, n. 3.

CHAPTER V. 9, 10.

34. 1. Cyrus did not delay, ¹except when it was necessary to obtain provisions. 2. ²It is evident that they are making haste. 3. He thinks that the³ more slowly he goes, the³ greater the king's army will be. 4. He thought that the more slowly he should go, the greater the king's

army would be. 5. The quicker he goes, the more unprepared will he find⁴ the king. 6. The extent of the king's country is very great. 7. The dispersion⁵ of the troops makes the king's government weak. 8. Charmande is the name of a large and prosperous city. 9. The soldiers used to cross the river in the following manner. 10. They cross by means of skins filled with hay. 11. Millet is very abundant in Charmande.

1. Cf. *ὅπου μᾶλ*. 2. The personal construction, as in the text, is the more frequent. 3. *By how much, by so much*. 4. *Take*. 5. *Inf*.

CHAPTER V. 11-13.

35. 1. Menon's soldiers and those of Clearchus were disputing about¹ something. 2. Clearchus decides that Menon's soldiers² are in the wrong. 3. Clearchus beats³ him,⁴ and he goes to his own army. 4. Menon's men are very angry at Clearchus. 5. After this he went to the river⁵ to inspect the market. 6. Many of Menon's soldiers threw stones⁶ at Clearchus.⁷ 7. And one hurled his axe at him. 8. Clearchus had about forty horsemen, the most of whom were Thracians. 9. Menon's soldiers were terrified when they saw Clearchus coming. 10. On that day Cyrus was not present, but on the next he came.

1. *ἀμφί* in compos. 2. *ἀδικεῖν*. 3. *Inflicts blows*. 4. *Dat*. 5. *Fut. part*. 6. *Dat*. 7. *Gen*. (G. 171, 1 ; H. 739).

CHAPTER V. 14-17.

36. 1. Proxenus happened to be present with a corps¹ of hoplites. 2. He led his hoplites between² Menon's soldiers and those of Clearchus. 3. Clearchus was exceedingly angry at Proxenus. 4. He was angry because

he himself ³barely escaped being stoned to death. 5. Clearchus, although he was commanded to stand out of the way,⁴ did not obey. 6. Cyrus told the Greeks that they ⁵did not know what they were doing. 7. If the Greeks join battle with each other, Cyrus will be cut to pieces. 8. If Cyrus shall be cut to pieces, the Greeks also will perish. 9. ⁶The barbarians with the king are not more hostile to you than these. 10. ⁷Those who had been angry came to themselves. 11. Clearchus did not know what he was doing. 12. The rest of the Greeks do not know what they are doing.

1. *τῶν*. 2. *Into the middle*. 3. Cf. *ἀλλ' οὐ δεήσαντος*. 4. *Middle*. 5. *Do not know what they are doing*. What other construction is equally correct? (G. 243; H. 932, 1, 2.) 6. *The with the king barbarians*. 7. Aor. part. with art.

CHAPTER VI. 1-3.

37. 1. As they advance, they see horse tracks. 2. About two thousand horsemen were going on in advance. 3. The fodder had all been burnt, and ¹every other useful article. 4. The king and Orontas were related to each other by birth. 5. This man asked Cyrus to give him ²a cavalry force. 6. Those who have seen Cyrus's army will never³ report to the king. 7. He will either cut them to pieces or capture them alive. 8. If Cyrus will give him the horsemen, he will capture the enemy alive. 9. We shall go ⁴with as many horsemen as possible. 10. You say that you will come with as many horsemen as possible. 11. He wrote that he would come with as many horsemen as possible.

1. Notice the idiom. 2. *Horsemen*. 3. Do not use *μήποτε*. 4. Cf. *ἔχων . . . ὥς ἂν δύνηται*.

CHAPTER VI. 4-6.

38. 1. Cyrus received and read the letter which Orontas wrote to the king. 2. Three thousand hoplites halted under arms around Cyrus's tent. 3. The Greek generals and seven of the Persian nobles went to Cyrus's tent. 4. Clearchus was asked in as an adviser.¹ 5. The rest heard from Clearchus how the trial ²was conducted. 6. Cyrus summons his advisers in order that he may do what is right ³in the case of Orontas. 7. He consulted with the Persian nobles in order that he might do what was right. 8. Orontas was ordered by the king to make war against Cyrus. 9. ⁴When he had ceased from war, he gave pledges to Cyrus. 10. Cyrus is said to have opened the conference with these⁵ words.

1. Pred. nom. 2. γίγνεσθαι. 3. περί with gen. 4. *Having ceased from.* 5. Which demonstrative refers to what follows?

CHAPTER VI. 7, 8.

39. 1. Cyrus asked Orontas whether he had done him any wrong. 2. When Orontas had answered "No," Cyrus asks ¹the following (question). 3. Orontas himself admitted that he had not been wronged by Cyrus. 4. After he had wronged Cyrus, he said that he repented. 5. "In what, then, have I been unjust to you?" Cyrus says. 6. Do you admit then, my friends, that you have been unjust to me? 7. Orontas was always hostile to Cyrus, and faithful to his² (Cyrus's) brother. 8. You are clearly wronging me, ³although you have not been wronged by me. 9. ⁴Orontas was compelled to admit that he had wronged Cyrus. 10. Now, for the third time, he was plotting against (the man) to whom he had given pledges.

1. See 38, n. 5. 2. Use *ἐκείνος*. 3. *Not having been wronged*.
4. *There was necessity Orontas to admit*.

CHAPTER VI. 9-11.

40. 1. Clearchus first¹ of all expressed his opinion. 2. Now, O generals, declare what seems best to you. 3. Clearchus advised Cyrus to put Orontas out of the way as soon as possible. 4. And even the relatives of Orontas assented² to this opinion. 5. After this Orontas was led to execution.³ 6. All who are present take Orontas by the girdle, 'as a sign that he is condemned to death. 7. They led him into the tent, and he was never seen thereafter.⁴ 8. We assent to the opinion which Clearchus expressed. 9. All knew that Orontas had been put to death. 10. They did not all know how he was put to death. 11. One told one (story); another, another. 12. One conjectures that he was put to death in one way; another, in another. 13. Clearchus expressed this opinion first.¹

1. Is *πρῶτος* or *πρῶτον* required? 2. *Placed themselves*. 3. *Death*.
4. *ἐπὶ θανάτῳ*. 5. *After this*.

CHAPTER VII. 1-3.

41. 1. About midnight he will hold a review of his army. 2. The king will come at daybreak with his entire army. 3. They think the king will come to fight. 4. Cyrus orders 'each of the generals to draw up his own troops. 5. Clearchus led the right wing, and Menon the left. 6. A deserter came and announced that the king was advancing. 7. The generals and captains come to Cyrus, and he exhorts them as follows. 8. The Greeks are evidently² braver and mightier than the barbarians.

9. Cyrus congratulated his friends on account of the liberty which³ they possessed. 10. Who would not choose liberty in preference to all his other possessions? 11. We consulted with the generals as to how we should conduct the battle.

1. *The generals each.* 2. *Evident.* See 10, n. 4. *Are evident being braver.* 3. The relative may take the case of the antecedent. See 22, n. 7.

CHAPTER VII. 4-6.

42. 1. Cyrus informed the Greeks into what kind of a struggle they ¹were going. 2. Some were persuaded, but others wished to go home. 3. He made the Greeks the envy² of their friends at home. 4. Some say that Gaulites was present and spoke as follows. 5. Cyrus ³could not give us what he promises. 6. He ⁴made many promises, because he was in such (straits). -7. There are places where men could not live on account of the cold. 8. All (the territory) between those (limits), you, my friends, will govern as satraps. 9. The country which my brother's friends hold, you will govern as satraps. 10. He says he will remember to give what he promises. 11. Many of the exiles from Greece were ⁵in the confidence of Cyrus.

1. Can imperf. be used? 2. Cf. *ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω*. What part of speech is *ζηλωτός*? 3. Potential opt. (G. 226, 2 b; H. 872). 4. *Promised many [things]*. 5. *πιστός*.

CHAPTER VII. 7-9.

43. 1. If Cyrus conquers, he will make his friends satraps. 2. We do not fear ¹that we shall have nothing to give to our friends. 3. He did not fear that he should

have nothing to give to his soldiers. 4. A golden crown was given to each of his friends. 5. What shall we have then, if we conquer? 6. The generals asked what they should have if they should conquer. 7. All Cyrus's friends urge him not to ²take part in the battle. 8. He said ³he thought his brother would fight. 9. If indeed you are ⁴a brother of mine, you will fight. 10. At this juncture Cyrus satisfied the minds of all who⁵ came to him. 11. Those who converse with him announce to the rest what he says.

1. Cf. *μή οὐκ ἔχω δ, τι δῶ*. 2. *Fight*. 3. First think what this would be as a direct quotation. 4. The phrase is indefinite; hence the article, which is regularly used with possessives, is omitted. 5. *As many as*.

CHAPTER VII. 10-13.

44. 1. ¹A large force of cavalry ²is drawn up before the king himself. 2. The king had a very large army and many war chariots. 3. The number of the enemy was said to be very large. 4. Four generals are in command of the king's army. 5. One of these was not present at³ the battle. 6. ⁴Those who marched from Phenicia were too late for the battle. 7. Many of the enemy deserted to Cyrus before the battle. 8. Tissaphernes was one of the four leaders who commanded the king's army. 9. The Greeks captured some of the enemy after the battle. 10. The king is coming with nine hundred thousand men and one hundred and fifty war chariots. 11. ⁵Deserters and prisoners tell the same (story).

1. *Many horsemen*, or *δύναμις ἰππική* may be used. 2. *Perf.* 3. *In*. 4. *Part. with art.* 5. *Those who deserted and those who were captured*.

CHAPTER VII. 14-16.

45. 1. The whole army was drawn up in battle array. 2. He drew up his whole army, both Greek and barbarian, in battle array. 3. The soldiers think the king will fight on the following day. 4. This day they think they will see the enemy. 5. They came to a deep ditch which the king had made. 6. The Median wall is twelve parasangs from the river. 7. This ditch was made by the king while Cyrus was advancing. 8. It was made as a means of defence, because Cyrus was marching against (him). 9. Cyrus found a narrow passage, by which¹ the army entered.²

1. Cognate acc. 2. *Passed by.*

CHAPTER VII. 17-19.

46. 1. Since the king did not fight, Cyrus summoned Silanus. 2. He gives three thousand darics to Silanus, the Ambraciot soothsayer. 3. You will not fight with the king within five days. 4. ¹Ten days before the soothsayer was sacrificing. 5. If we do not fight within ten days, we shall not fight ²at all. 6. They all think the king has ³given up the idea of fighting. 7. He will give the soothsayer the money when the ten days pass by. 8. The king will not hinder us ⁴from crossing the river. 9. Many of the soldiers put their arms on wagons or pack-animals. 10. He proceeds rather carelessly, because he thinks the king will not fight. 11. He promised him ten talents, if he should prove to have spoken the truth.

1. Cf. *τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας*, or *render, before by ten days.*

2. *ἔτι.* 3. Observe the idiom. 4. *Inf.*

CHAPTER VIII. 1-4.

47. 1. The horsemen ride at full speed, with their horses ¹in a sweat. 2. When Pategyas appeared ²in front, great confusion arose. 3. He saw the king coming with a great army, apparently³ prepared for battle. 4. The king will fall upon the Greeks (while they are) in disorder. 5. The horsemen put on their breastplates and mount⁴ their horses. 6. He orders all whom he meets to arm (themselves). 7. Each soldier took his place in his own rank. 8. They did this in great haste at the command of Cyrus. 9. He rode up at full speed, shouting in Persian and in Greek, ⁵"The king is coming." 10. He shouted that the king was coming.

1. Participle. 2. *πρὸ* in compos. 3. *ὥς*. 4. *Go up upon*. 5. The Greek often uses *ὅτι* with direct quotations, where it serves the purpose of our quotation marks.

CHAPTER VIII. 5-8.

48. 1. Clearchus, who commanded the right wing, had about a thousand Paphlagonian horsemen. 2. Cyrus placed Ariæus and the rest of the barbarian (army) on the left. 3. The men had breastplates and helmets. 4. Let us not fight with our heads unprotected. 5. The horsemen armed themselves with Greek short-swords. 6. At¹ midday the king was not visible. 7. Afternoon was coming on when the enemy became visible. 8. ²Not long afterwards the enemy's lances ³began to flash. 9. The left of the Greek army ⁴was next to Cyrus and his six hundred horsemen. 10. Proxenus with his force is next to Clearchus.

1. *ἐν*. 2. Cf. *χρόνῳ συχυνῶ ὁσπερον*. 3. Imperf. 4. Use *ἔχομαι* with gen.

CHAPTER VIII. 9-11.

49. 1. Tissaphernes led ¹the cavalry on the enemy's left. 2. ⁴Next to these horsemen are hoplites, who are said to be Egyptians. 3. In the king's army each nation marches in a solid square. 4. He placed the scythe-bearing chariots in front of the hoplites. 5. These chariots were at long intervals from each other. 6. The scythes, under the chariot-boards,⁵ pointed² toward the ground. 7. The barbarians will drive into the ranks of the Greeks with their chariots, and cut them down. 8. Cyrus said the barbarians would advance with shouting. 9. The enemy advance by nations, slowly and with even step. 10. There were other scythes that projected³ obliquely from the axles. 11. They will cut in pieces whomsoever they fall in with. 12. Proxenus was next to Clearchus, who was near the river Euphrates.

1. *The on the enemy's left cavalry.* 2. *Looked.* 3. *Had been stretched off.* 4. See 48, n. 4. 5. Use *δίφρος*.

CHAPTER VIII. 12-14.

50. 1. Clearchus did not lead his force against the enemy's centre. 2. Cyrus commands him to do this, because the king is there. 3. Clearchus is not willing to withdraw his force from the river. 4. We fear that we may be completely¹ surrounded by the enemy. 5. ²While the barbarians were advancing with even step, the Greek army was remaining in the same place. 6. He feared that the enemy might completely surround his army. 7. We saw Cyrus riding by and taking a survey of the two armies. 8. He did this while the Greeks were still coming up and forming in line of battle. 9. If we remain near the river, the enemy will not be able to sur-

round us. 10. The barbarians were much superior to the Greeks³ in number.

1. *From both sides.* 2. Gen. absol. 3. Gen.

CHAPTER VIII. 15-18.

51. 1. At this time Xenophon, an Athenian, was with the Greek army. 2. Cyrus stopped when Xenophon met him. 3. He ¹pulled up (his horse), and told Xenophon that the omens were favorable. 4. While Cyrus was speaking, a noise was passing through the ranks. 5. What is the noise which² I hear? 6. He asks what the watchword is. 7. Cyrus accepted the watchword ³that was passing through the ranks. 8. The Greeks ⁴struck up the pæan and advanced on the run. 9. All the Greeks shouted while moving against the enemy. 10. When they were moving against the enemy, a part of the phalanx ⁴fell behind.

1. Note difference between 1 and 2 aor. of ἵστημι. 2. Accus. or gen. ? 3. Participle with art. 4. *Was left behind.* 5. Imperf.

CHAPTER VIII. 19-21.

52. 1. ¹Whenever the enemy gave way, the Greeks pursued with all their might. 2. ²Whenever the enemy give way, the Greeks pursue with all their might. 3. In this battle one of the Greeks was hit by an arrow. 4. But it is said that no one else³ ⁴received any injury. 5. Cyrus was pleased when he saw the Greeks pursuing the enemy. 6. Cyrus kept⁵ his own cavalry in close array. 7. He did not know what the king would do. 8. Those who were about Cyrus saluted him as king. 9. Many of the enemy's war-chariots were without⁶ drivers. 10. What

will induce you to pursue the enemy with all your might?

1. Cf. ἐπεὶ προῖδαιεν, διόταυτο. 2. Pres. gen. supposition.
3. *Other.* 4. *Suffered anything.* Here the Greek doubles the negative. 5. *Had.* 6. Use *κενός*.

CHAPTER VIII. 22-25.

53. 1. The leaders are safest when they hold the centre of their own (troops). 2. If he wishes to ¹issue an order, the army will hear it in half the time. 3. If he should wish to issue an order, the army would hear it in half the time. 4. If he (ever) wishes to issue an order, the army (always) hears it in half the time. 5. The king's army wheels round with a view to surrounding the Greeks. 6. Cyrus feared that the king might wheel round and attack (him) in the rear. 7. If the king wheels round, he will cut the Greeks to pieces. 8. The six hundred put the enemy to flight. 9. Those about Cyrus set out in pursuit of the Persians. 10. The leader of the six thousand ²was killed by Cyrus himself.

1. *Order anything.* 2. ἀποθνήσκω.

CHAPTER VIII. 26-29.

54. 1. Cyrus was with his so-called table-companions when he saw the king. 2. They say that Cyrus ¹lost his self-control and rushed upon his brother. 3. Ktesias was the king's physician, and dressed² his wound. 4. While the two brothers were fighting, one of the Persians wounded Cyrus under the eye. 5. Many of the king's soldiers were killed in this battle. 6. The Persian nobles were accustomed to wear necklaces and bracelets. 7. Cyrus honored his friends on account of their

fidelity. 8. Eight of the Persian nobles were killed, and lay upon (the body of) Cyrus. 9. At the king's command, some one killed Artapates with a short-sword. 10. He drew his golden short-sword and killed himself.

1. *Did not restrain himself.* 2. *Healed.*

CHAPTER IX. 1-5.

55. 1. All admitted ⁶that Cyrus was most kingly and most worthy to rule. 2. They say that Cyrus, while still a boy, was best of all in everything. 3. He was educated at the king's court,¹ with the sons of the Persian nobles. 4. There no one either² spoke or³ did anything base. 5. The boys learned much practical wisdom at the king's court. 6. Some were honored by the king, others dishonored. 7. It is necessary for all boys to learn both how to rule and how to obey.³ 8. Cyrus was best of all in managing⁴ horses. 9. He is considered the best in archery and javelin-throwing. 10. Those who were personally acquainted with Cyrus considered him more modest than his inferiors. 11. Cyrus in his very boyhood was eager to learn ⁶military tactics.

1. *Gates.* 2. *Neither, nor.* 3. *Be ruled.* 4. *χρησθαί* (G. 261; H. 952). 5. *Deeds, exercises with a view to war.* 6. *Cyrus to be.*

CHAPTER IX. 6-8.

56. 1. It is said that Cyrus was fond of hunting. 2. He grappled with a she-bear¹ that once attacked him. 3. Although dragged from his horse, he finally kills the bear. 4. Cyrus will make those who come to his aid objects of envy to everybody. 5. Cyrus went down to Lydia as satrap. 6. If you ever make an agreement with any one, do not ²break your word. 7. If Cyrus

ever promises anything to any one, he does not break his word. 8. He ⁴made it of the greatest importance not to break his word. 9. He shows that he makes it of the greatest importance not to break his word. 10. No one who made a treaty with Cyrus suffered any injury contrary to the treaty. 11. No one believes that he will suffer any injury contrary to the treaty. 12. ⁸Those with whom Cyrus made agreements, trusted him.

1. Dat. Why? 2. *Prove yourself false.* 3. *With as many as C. . . . these. . .* 4. Notice idiom.

CHAPTER IX. 9-13.

57. 1. Cyrus is unwilling to abandon ⁴the Milesian exiles. 2. ²He never abandoned any one when he had once become his friend. 3. I will not abandon you, ⁴not even if you fare still worse. 4. It was evident that he tried to treat his friends well. 5. Some of the men of our time voluntarily entrusted to Cyrus their property and their lives. 6. I have often seen, along the frequented roads, those whom Cyrus punished. 7. Some of these were deprived of feet, some of hands, and others of eyes. 8. ⁸If you do no wrong, you can travel in Cyrus's province without fear. 9. No one can say that Cyrus does not punish wrongdoers. 10. If any one did wrong in Cyrus's province, he punished him.

1. *Those exiled (fleeing) from Miletus.* Use acc. with *φεύγω*, or see Chap. III, 3, for another construction. 2. Past gen. condition. 3. *It is possible for you doing no wrong to travel.* 4. *οὐδέ.*

CHAPTER IX. 14-18.

58. 1. Those brave in war were pre-eminently honored by Cyrus. 2. He made an expedition ²in person

against the Pisidians. 3. Those brave in war he will honor with many gifts. 4. They will be made rulers of the conquered¹ countries. 5. The brave were prosperous, and the cowardly were their subjects. 6. He makes it all important to honor those who are just. 7. The just will be richer than those who love unjust gain. 8. He will never leave the zeal of his brave soldiers unrewarded. 9. If any one served him well, he honored him with gifts. 10. He had a great multitude of the best assistants for² every enterprise. 11. Those who voluntarily incur danger he will honor with gifts.

1. Perf. participle. 2. *Of*. 3. *αὐτός*.

CHAPTER IX. 19-22.

59. 1. These men are skilful managers, and are making money. 2. ¹Those who improve the countries which they govern he makes still richer. 3. If he saw his friends making money, he gave them more. 4. If any tried to conceal⁴ their property from Cyrus, he took it away from them. 5. We will not conceal from Cyrus what we have acquired. 6. He will provide for ²all the friends he makes. 7. The many gifts which he received he used to distribute to his friends. 8. If he gave gifts to his friends, he considered what each one needed. 9. If he saw a friend ³in need of anything, he tried to provide for him. 10. He employed his friends as co-workers in whatever he happened to wish to accomplish. 11. If you try to conceal your property from Cyrus, he will take it away from you.

1. *As many as . . . these he makes*. 2. *His friends as many as*. 3. *Needing*. 4. *κρύπτω* takes two acc.

CHAPTER IX. 23-26.

60. 1. Cyrus's friends often sent him ornaments for his person.¹ 2. Friends beautifully adorned are a man's² greatest adornment. 3. The one who is most powerful easily surpasses his friends ³in bestowing favors. 4. Those who excel in thoughtfulness are worthy of admiration. 5. Cyrus was eager to gratify his friends⁴ ⁵in every way. 6. We shall not in a long time find more delicious wine than this. 7. The bearer said that Cyrus was delighted with this wine. 8. None of the men of our time excels Cyrus in thoughtfulness for his friends.⁶ 9. He wished his friends ⁷to have a taste of the bread and wine with which he himself was pleased. 10. We are eager to gratify (those) whom we love most.

1. *Body*. 2. Either gen. or dat. 3. Cf. τῷ προθυμείσθαι. 4. What case is used with χαρίζεσθαι? 5. πάντα. 6. Obj. gen. (G. 167, 3; H. 729 c). 7. What would pres. inf. mean?

CHAPTER IX. 27-31.

61. 1. If fodder is scarce, Cyrus gives (some) of his own to his friends. 2. He did this in order that hungry horses might not carry them. 3. It was evident that he wished all to know whom he honored.¹ 4. Orontas attempts to desert from Cyrus to the king. 5. Those who deserted from the king to Cyrus thought they ²would be better off. 6. Even those who were specially honored by the king became hostile to him. 7. ³After Cyrus falls, Ariæus flees with his whole army. 8. Ariæus was not present when Cyrus fell, for Cyrus had stationed him on the left wing. 9. Xenophon judged from what he heard that no one was loved by more (people) than Cyrus.

10. Both Greeks and barbarians loved him, and ⁴the following is a proof of it. 11. Eight of his so-called table-companions were killed while fighting ⁴in his defence.

1. What are the two possible renderings? 2. For idiom, cf. *κακίον πρᾶξιαν* of Sec. 10. For *ἐν* with inf., see G. 246; H. 964. 3. *Cyrus having fallen*. 4. Which demonstrative regul. refers to what follows? 5. *In . . . defence*, *ὕπέρ*.

CHAPTER X. 1-3.

62. 1. There the Persians cut off Cyrus's head and right hand. 2. After the king began to plunder Cyrus's camp, ¹Ariæus and his men no longer stood (their ground). 3. The station from which they had marched that day was four parasangs off. 4. One of the concubines was said to be accomplished and beautiful. 5. This one was captured by the soldiers (while they were) plundering the camp. 6. And the Milesian concubine also was captured by the enemy. 7. But she escaped ²without her mantle, and was rescued by the Greeks. 8. Many of the enemy were killed while plundering the camp. 9. Some of those who were on guard among the baggage were killed by the king's troops.

1. *οἱ μετ' Ἀρ.* 2. *γυμνή*.

CHAPTER X. 4-6.

63. 1. How many stades are the armies apart? 2. The king was ¹engaged in plunder, thinking that he had won a complete victory. 3. The Greeks perceive that the king is plundering their camp. 4. All of the Greeks go to the camp and give aid. 5. Clearchus consulted with Proxenus (as to) what they ²should do. 6. ²Shall we all

pursue the enemy? 7. He asks whether they ²shall all go to the camp to give aid. 8. He asked whether the king was advancing again. 9. He asked whether all should go to the camp. 10. Some of the Persians deserted to the enemy in the battle. 11. Let us rally and prepare to receive the enemy.

1. *Plundering*. 2. Subjunctive (G. 256; H. 866, 3). 3. G. 244; H. 932, 1 and 2.

CHAPTER X. 7-10.

64. 1. In the first encounter no one ¹was killed by Tissaphernes. 2. Episthenes ²proved himself sagacious in this first encounter. 3. It is said that Tissaphernes came off ³with the worst of it. 4. It was evident that the king wished to surround the Greeks and cut them to pieces. 5. The Greeks feared lest they might come off with the worst of it. 6. The king will surround them, if he can. 7. After they had wheeled round, the river was in their rear. 8. The Greeks used to sing the pæan when attacking the enemy. 9. ⁴On deliberation, the king decided ⁴to change his line of battle. 10. When the enemy came near, the Greeks, having changed their line of battle, moved against (them).

1. ἀποθνήσκω. 2. γίγνεσθαι. 3. *Having less*. 4. *It seemed best to the king having deliberated*. 5. The whole idea is expressed by παραμείβεσθαι.

CHAPTER X. 11-15.

65. 1. When he ¹had pursued as far as the village, he halted. 2. The enemy's horsemen rally upon a certain hill. 3. The Greeks were not able to make out ²what was going on. 4. The royal standard was a golden eagle

upon a shield, with wings outstretched. 5. They saw this standard on the hill above the village. 6. When they saw the Greeks advancing, they fled ³in different directions. 7. Clearchus decided not to lead his army ⁴to the top of the hill. 8. After the enemy had retreated, Clearchus halted at the foot of the hill. 9. Lycius went to the top of the hill and took a view of what was beyond it. 10. ⁵At sunset he came back and reported.

1. Aor. 2. *ποιοῦμενον* is here used, but *γυγνόμενον* is more common. 3. Notice the idiom. 4. *ἐπὶ*. 5. *When the sun was setting, or, along with (ἅμα) the setting sun.*

CHAPTER X. 16-19.

66. 1. At first the Greeks did not know ¹what to do. 2. Cyrus himself did not appear, and no one ²brought any message from him. 3. We do not know whether Cyrus ³is dead or alive. 4. After deliberating, the Greeks went back to the camp. 5. Cyrus will distribute flour and wine to his soldiers, if want seizes them. 6. The king's forces seize ⁴whatever food and drink there are in the camp. 7. The flour and wine and most of the other stores were seized by the enemy. 8. Cyrus is said to have provided four hundred wagons full of provisions. 9. He does this in order that he may distribute provisions to the soldiers. 10. He would distribute provisions to the men, if want should seize them. 11. The barbarians seized the wagons before⁵ the Greeks returned to their camp.

1. *What it is necessary to do.* 2. *Announced anything.* 3. *Has died or lives.* 4. *If there is any food or drink.* 5. *πρὶν* with infin.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

**EXERCISES 1-5.**

67. 1. When Darius was sick, Cyrus happened ¹to be in his² province. Darius sent for him, and he went up with³ a friend and five hundred Greek hoplites.

2. Cyrus, ⁴after he had been arrested by Artaxerxes and exposed to danger, was sent back again to his province ⁵by his mother. He disposed both Greeks and barbarians ⁶so as to be more friendly to himself than to the king.

3. Cyrus was collecting an army, for he wished to besiege Miletus and restore the exiles whom Tissaphernes ⁷had driven out.

4. Clearchus, the Lacedæmonian exile, took the money which Cyrus gave him and collected an army ⁸with the purpose of waging war against the Thracians.¹³

5. Cyrus voluntarily⁹ gave money to the generals, for¹⁰ he wished to ¹¹maintain secretly ¹²as large an army as possible.

1. See 1, n. 3. 2. See 1, n. 1. 3. *Having*. 4. *Having been*, etc. 5. *πρό* with gen. 6. See 2, n. 8. 7. Use aor. (H. 837). 8. See 2, n. 6. 9. See 4, n. 9. 10. *γάρ* is postpositive. 11. See 4, n. 6. 12. H. 651. 13. See 4, n. 3.

EXERCISES 6-10.

68. 1. Cyrus, the younger son of Darius, collected a large army of Greeks and barbarians avowedly¹ against the Pisidians. ²When this army had come to Sardis, it seemed best to him to march inland at once.

2. When Tissaphernes heard that Cyrus was marching inland with a large army, he went to the king ²as quickly as possible.

3. ⁴When Cyrus came to the river Mæander, he crossed it by a bridge and proceeded to Celænæ; there Menon, the Thessalian, came to him with an army of hoplites and peltasts.

4. Celænæ is a large and prosperous city of Phrygia. When Cyrus and the army arrived there, they remained thirty days, within⁵ which Cyrus numbered⁶ the army and Xenias celebrated⁷ the Lycæan (festival).

5. In Caÿster-plain the soldiers ⁸kept coming to Cyrus and demanding the pay that was due them; but Cyrus had no money to give them, and ⁹was evidently troubled on this account.

1. See 6, n. 4. 2. Gen. absol. 3. For idiom, see Chap. II. Sec. 4. 4. Is gen. absol. correct? Cf. H. 972 d. 5. *In*. 6. *Made a numbering of*. 7. See 9, n. 1. 8. See 4, n. 1. 9. *Was evident being troubled*.

EXERCISES 11-15.

69. 1. ¹At the request of the Cilician queen, Cyrus held a review of his whole army. He commanded each of the Greek generals to draw up his own men in line of battle, and they did so. The Greeks² were drawn up four deep, but the barbarians² by³ squadrons and by companies.

2. Cyrus commanded the Greeks to advance⁴ arms; and when the trumpets sounded, they advanced arms and moved forward on the run. On this account the barbarians were in great consternation, and the Cilician queen herself fled in⁴ her carriage.

3. While the army was marching through Lycaonia, the Greeks plundered the country, for it was said to be hostile. And it is said that in Cappadocia Cyrus put two men to death, 'on the ground that they were plotting against him.

4. The road from Cappadocia into Cilicia is exceedingly steep and difficult. This pass Cyrus learned that Syennesis was guarding. But when Menon's army arrived in^s Cilicia, the king abandoned the pass, and Cyrus proceeded 'without hindrance.

5. Tarsus is a large and prosperous city, at which the Cilician queen arrived five days before Cyrus. When the inhabitants of this city heard that Cyrus was coming, they fled to the mountains.

1. *The Cilician queen having requested.* 2. See 1, n. 2. 3. See 11, n. 1. 4. See 11, n. 4. 5. *Into.* 6. *No one hindering.* 7. See 3, n. 9. 8. *προβάλλομαι.*

EXERCISES 16-20.

70. 1. When Cyrus arrived in Tarsus, he sent for the king of the Cilicians; and at first he said he would not¹ go. But afterwards he went to Cyrus and received from him many valuable presents. The Greeks plundered the country no more, and the Cilicians received back the slaves who had been seized.

2. Cyrus was compelled to remain here many days, for the soldiers 'would not go forward. Even Clearchus 'could not compel his soldiers to advance, and hence he was greatly distressed.

3. For it was evident that he wished to aid Cyrus, 'in return for the benefits which he had received from

him; but since his soldiers were unwilling to proceed with him, he chose to follow them.

4. The whole army commended the decision³ of Clearchus, and many soldiers from the other generals took their arms and came to him. And on this account Cyrus was both perplexed and grieved.

5. Cyrus⁴ thought he ⁴had been wronged by the Greeks, and they⁵ feared that he would inflict punishment upon them. They deliberate therefore as to what they ought to do, for there was great difficulty both ⁶in remaining and departing.

1. See 16, n. 2. 2. See 18, n. 2. 3. γνώμη. 4. See 20, n. 1.
5. See 20, n. 8. 6. *Were not willing to, ἐθέλω.* 7. *Was not able to.*
8. See 1, n. 2.

EXERCISES 21-25.

71. 1. Some of the Greeks wished to ask Cyrus for boats¹ or guides, in order that they might go back to Greece as quickly as possible; and they wished, too, to choose another general, if Clearchus was² not willing to lead them; and Clearchus said he would obey to the best of his ability ³any man whom they might choose.

2. It was impossible for the Greeks to ⁴get away without the knowledge of Cyrus, and it did not seem best to them to ask him for boats or guides; for they ⁵would hesitate to embark in his boats, and they would fear to follow his guides.

3. They decided to send messengers to Cyrus to ask him whether the expedition was more laborious and dangerous than the former (one); and he replied that he wished to inflict punishment upon Abrokomas, a (personal) enemy (of his), who was at the river Euphrates.

4. ⁵After Cyrus had promised to give three darics per

month⁶ to each⁷ soldier, he crossed the rivers Psarus and Pyramus and proceeded to Issi. While he was staying here, the ships which he had sent for arrived.

5. After one day's march he reached the pass from Cilicia into Syria, which is very narrow. He found here a guard of Cilicians, and he thought that Abrokomas also ⁹would be on guard; but he, when he heard that Cyrus was coming, retreated to the king.

1. See 21, n. 1. 2. See 18, n. 4. 3. See 21, n. 6. 4. See 22, n. 5. 5. *Cyrus having promised.* 6. Gen. of time. 7. See 23, n. 5. 8. G. 226, 2 a; H. 903. 9. Tense required?

EXERCISES 26-30.

72. 1. While the army was in Myriandus, two of the generals went on board a ship and sailed away. Some expressed the wish that Cyrus would capture them with his triremes, but Cyrus himself said he would not¹ pursue them.

2. When they arrived at the river Chalus, they encamped in certain villages that ²belonged to Parysatis. This river is a plethrum in width, and the great and tame fishes, of which it is full, are considered gods by the Syrians.

3. At the Euphrates it was announced to the soldiers that the march would be to Babylon, and they said they would not go; but Cyrus persuaded ³the greater part of the Greek army to follow, ⁴by promising to give to each man ⁵a large sum of money.

4. Menon urged his army to cross the Euphrates at once; "For," said he, "if you do this, Cyrus will honor you above⁶ the rest." ⁹And so they crossed the river, and when Cyrus perceived (it), he commended Menon's army.

5. After this the rest of the army forded⁷ the river, ⁸although the inhabitants of Thapsacus said that no one ¹⁰had ever crossed this river before except by boats. But Cyrus had no boats, for Abrokomas had burned them.

1. See 16, n. 2. 2. *ἦσαν* with pred. gen. 3. See 28, n. 4. 4. Circumstantial part. 5. *Much*. 6. See 29, n. 1. 7. See 30, n. 3. 8. Gen. absol. 9. *ἔσπε*. Cf. Chap. I. Sec. 8. 10. Aor.

EXERCISES 31-35.

73. 1. While marching through Arabia, they came to a plain full of all sorts of wild animals. They hunted these ¹⁰on horseback, but they ¹could not take the wild asses, because they ran faster than the horses.

2. They came to Corsote, and after remaining there three days, and supplying themselves with provisions, they marched, with the Euphrates on the right, to Pylæ. The inhabitants of this city ²get their living ³by manufacturing millstones.

3. Once Glus and Pigres were ordered to help¹¹ get the wagons out of the mud; but since they worked (too) slowly, the Persian nobles, ⁴at the command of Cyrus, leaped into the mud and lifted the wagons out.

4. Cyrus did not delay, ¹²except where it was necessary to supply himself with provisions, for he wished to surprise⁵ the king. From the city of Charmande, which was on the opposite side of the river, the soldiers obtained provisions, by crossing the river on skins which they ⁶had filled with hay.

5. One of Menon's soldiers ⁷was beaten by Clearchus. This ⁸made the rest angry, and on the same day, ⁹when Clearchus was riding by, they threw stones at him. On

this account Clearchus ordered to arms and marched against Menon.

1. *Were not able*, or, *it was not possible (for them) to take*. 2. *Live*. 3. Participle. 4. Gen. absol. 5. καταλαμβάνω. 6. Aor. 7. *Received blows*. 8. *To make angry*, ὀργίζω. 9. *They threw at Clearchus riding by with stones*. 10. See 8, n. 8. 11. See 33, n. 4. 12. See 34, n. 1.

EXERCISES 36-40.

74. 1. When Cyrus learned of the affair, he rode between¹ the two armies, and said that the Greeks ²did not know what they ³were doing; for if they engaged in any conflict with each other, they would be cut to pieces by the enemy. Thereupon the Greeks came to themselves.

2. The king's cavalry were going on in advance of the Greeks and burning the fodder. Orontas said he would put a stop to this, and Cyrus gave him a thousand horsemen. Orontas, however, was planning to desert to the king.

3. When Cyrus heard¹⁰ of this, he summoned the Persian nobles and the Greek generals, in order that ²by consultation with them he might do what was right ³in the case of Orontas. ³While the trial was in progress,⁴ three thousand hoplites were ⁵on guard around his tent.

4. Orontas admitted, ³when Cyrus questioned him, that he had not been wronged by Cyrus, but that he himself had been unjust to him⁶; for after giving pledges to Cyrus and taking (them) from him, he was now plotting against him for the third time.

5. When Clearchus advised them to put Orontas out of the way as quickly as possible, all the rest assented⁷ to this opinion; and when all, even his relatives, had

taken him by the girdle, he was led away to execution. After this we never saw him either alive or dead.

1. See 36, n. 2. 2. Use participle. 3. Gen. absol. 4. *To be in progress*, γίγνομαι. 5. *Guarding*. 6. ἑκείνος. 7. See 40, n. 2. 8. See 36, n. 5. 9. See 38, n. 3. 10. αἰσθάνομαι.

EXERCISES 41-45.

75. 1. A review of the army took place about midnight. ¹At dawn, on the following day, Cyrus told the Greeks that he considered them braver and stronger than the barbarians. He congratulated them on account of the liberty which they possessed, and said that he himself would choose liberty ²in preference to all his other possessions.

2. He promises to make the Greeks ³the envy of their friends at home, and says that he shall be able to give them all he promises, if his enterprise is successful.

3. "If I conquer, I will make my friends masters⁴ of my father's empire, and each of them will receive a golden crown." He said this when the Greeks asked him what they should have if they conquered.

4. It was announced to Cyrus by those who deserted from the enemy before the battle that there were four leaders who commanded the king's army. These, however, were not all present at the battle, for one came too late for it.

5. Since Cyrus thought the king would fight on that day, he drew up his whole army in battle array. ⁵On this day's march he came to a deep ditch which the king had made as a means of defence; for he was alarmed, because Cyrus was marching against (him).

1. ἡμα. 2. ἀντί. 3. See 42, n. 2. 4. ἐγκρατής. 5. Gen. of time.

EXERCISES 46-50.

76. 1. Silanus, the Ambraciot soothsayer, had told Cyrus that the king would not fight within ten days, and he (Cyrus) had promised to give him ten talents if he should prove to have spoken the truth. The ten days had now passed by, and the soothsayer received his money.

2. After they had marched rather carelessly (for) two days, they saw a horseman riding up at full speed and shouting, in Persian and in Greek, that the king would fight that day. Thereupon the troops immediately arm themselves² and form in line of battle.

3. The whole army, hoplites, peltasts, and horsemen, took their places in great haste; but it was afternoon when the enemy ³came in sight.

4. ⁴Next to the cavalry which Tissaphernes commanded were hoplites armed⁴ with wooden shields, and in front of the hoplites the king placed his war-chariots. It was now evident that the king had not ⁵given up the idea of fighting.

5. When Cyrus learned that the king ⁶commanded the enemy's centre ⁷in person, he ordered Clearchus to lead against him; but he did not obey, because he feared that, if he should withdraw his force from the river, the enemy might completely⁸ surround it.

1. Aor. of ἀληθεύω. 2. Expressed by mid. 3. *Became visible*.
4. Perf. participle. 5. See Chap. VII. Sec. 18. 6. Pres. participle.
7. *avróς*. 8. Cf. 50, n. 1. 9. See 48, n. 4.

EXERCISES 51-55.

77. 1. Xenophon met Cyrus, when the watchword was passing along the second time, and told him what

the watchword was. Then the Greeks advanced against the enemy on the run.

2. The barbarians immediately gave way, and the Greeks suffered 'no injury in this battle except that one man was hit by an arrow. When Cyrus saw the enemy fleeing and the Greeks pursuing with all their might, he was pleased, and many already 'began to pay homage to him as king.

3. But the king wheeled round with a view to encircling his opponents, and Cyrus, fearing that his own force might be surrounded and cut to pieces, rode against (him). After he had killed the leader of the six thousand with his own hand, his cavalry set out in pursuit of the enemy and were scattered.

4. But Cyrus, on catching sight of the king, instantly rushed upon him and wounded him in the breast; and he himself after receiving a wound under the eye was killed in this battle, and eight of the Persian nobles fell while fighting *in his defence.

5. *Those who were personally acquainted with Cyrus assert that he was most worthy to rule, and that in his very boyhood he was the best of all in everything. He was educated with the sons of the nobles at the king's court, where he learned much practical wisdom, 'so that he was able both to rule and to obey. While still a child, he was eager to learn 'military tactics and very skilful in managing⁶ horses.

1. *Nothing*. 2. *ὅτις αὐτοῦ*. 3. Use part. with art. 4. *ὥστε* with indic. 5. See 55, n. 5. 6. See 55, n. 4. 7. Imperf.

EXERCISES 56-60.

78. 1. While he was satrap of Lydia and Phrygia, he made (it) ¹of the greatest importance, if he (ever) made a treaty with any one, to do nothing in violation of the treaty; and if he (ever) promised any one anything, he never broke his word. On this account everybody had confidence in him, and many voluntarily entrusted to him their property and their persons.⁵

2. No one was ever more faithful to his friends than Cyrus, nor more unsparing ²in the punishment of wrongdoers. He tried to surpass those who treated him well in conferring benefits, and those who treated him ill in inflicting injuries.

3. Those who voluntarily incurred danger in war were specially honored by him, and he made it all important to gratify those who were brave and just. Hence many were eager to serve him.

4. Those who improved the countries which they governed he made richer, and whatever gifts he received he distributed to his friends, and was a most excellent co-worker with them in whatever they desired to accomplish.

5. Indeed, no one ever surpassed Cyrus in thoughtfulness for his friends. He often sent them bread and wine whenever he found³ any very delicious, and ordered the bearer to say that he wished his friends also ⁴to have a taste.

1. *περὶ πάντος*. 2. Use inf. in dat. 3. Use *λαμβάνω*. 4. See 60, n. 7.
5. *Bodies*.

EXERCISES 61-66.

79. 1. Xenophon judged, from what he heard, that both Greeks and barbarians loved Cyrus. *He*⁵ honored

his friends, and *they*⁵ were true to him. All the nobles who were with him in the battle were killed while fighting in his defence, and some of those who were specially honored by the king deserted to Cyrus.

2. When the king's troops had cut off Cyrus's head and right hand, they marched to the camp where some of the Greeks were on guard. These stood their ground, and all who were able to get within their lines were saved.

3. But the camp was plundered by the enemy while the Greeks were pursuing those whom they had conquered. After this the king prepares to 'make another attack, and Clearchus and Proxenus make ready to receive (him).

4. 'At this time, Tissaphernes, who had come off with the worst of it in the first encounter, because the leader of the Greek peltasts proved himself sagacious, joined the king.

5. But the Greeks who had gone in pursuit halted at a certain village, above which they saw a hill covered² with the enemy's cavalry; but they could not make out what was going on there. The enemy, however, fled at full speed, not in a body, but in different directions, when they saw the Greeks advancing.

6. At sunset the Greeks halted under arms at the foot of the hill, not knowing that Cyrus was dead. After deliberation they went back to the camp, and spent the night there without³ provisions, for all the food and drink had been seized by the enemy.

1. *Attack again.* 2. *Filled.* 3. *Not having.* 4. H. 782 a. 5. See 1, n. 2.

BOOK II.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I. 1-3.

80. 1. Cyrus ¹collects an army and makes an expedition against his brother. 2. I have already shown how Cyrus collected his Greek army. 3. It has been shown that the Greeks thought they were victorious at all points. 4. ²On this day Cyrus neither appeared himself nor sent ³any one else. 5. At daybreak they ⁴armed themselves and began to advance. 6. They packed their baggage and at sunrise ⁵were on the point of starting. 7. This day⁶ Ariæus intends to wait for the Greeks. 8. He makes known what he will do on the next day. 9. Cyrus did not come ⁷to show what it was necessary to do. 10. When Procles and Glus came, the Greeks were on the point of starting. 11. They reported that Ariæus and the rest⁸ had fled.

1. Use part. and verb; *Having collected . . . makes.* 2. Cf. τῇ προ-
τεπαλq. 3. *Another.* 4. See n. 1. 5. Cf. ἡδὴ ἐν ὁρμῇ ὄντων. 6. Is acc.
or dat. acquired? 7. Fut. part. expresses purpose (G. 277, 3; H.
969 c). 8. *Others.*

CHAPTER I. 4-6.

81. 1. Would that we had conquered. 2. Would that
Cyrus had not¹ died. 3. Procles reported to Ariæus that

the Greeks ²at least were³ victorious. 4. ⁴If Cyrus had not died, we should be victorious at all points. 5. If the messengers had not come, the Greeks would be marching against the king. 6. If Ariæus had come hither, we ⁵would have placed him upon the throne. 7. If you will come hither, we will make you king. 8. We have conquered in battle, and the sovereignty belongs to us.⁶ 9. This day the soldiers obtain food ⁶by slaughtering the pack-animals. 10. The Greeks use for fuel⁷ the shields which the deserters had thrown away. 11. The generals wished to place Ariæus on the throne. 12. They said they would place him on the throne.

1. G. 283, 2; H. 1020. 2. In indirect quotation the tense is always the same as in direct, but after secondary tenses the mood *may* be changed to opt. 3. Condition contrary to fact (G. 222; H. 895). 4. As this refers to past time, use aor. 5. Cf. τῶν νικητῶν ἐστίν. 6. Use participle. 7. Appos. 8. γέ.

CHAPTER I. 7-10.

82. 1. One¹ of the messengers was a Greek, but the others¹ were barbarians. 2. The Greeks were commanded by the king² to surrender their arms. 3. It belongs to the vanquished to surrender their arms. 4. The messengers from the king summoned³ the generals and spoke as follows. 5. The generals replied to the messengers what they thought best. 6. Clearchus is going away ³to inspect the sacrifices, but he will return presently. 7. We will die sooner than surrender our arms. 8. What shall we have, if we surrender our arms to the king? 9. ⁴If the king had conquered us, our arms would belong to him. 10. If the king wishes to have our arms, let him come and take them. 11. The king sent messengers

to the Greeks and demanded their arms ³on the ground that he was victor.

1. Use μέν and δέ with the contrasted subjects. 2. How is the agent regularly expressed? 3. Cf. 80, n. 7. 4. Cf. 81, n. 3. 5. On ὧς with participle, see G. 277, 6, n. 2 a; H. 978. 6. See 80, n. 1.

CHAPTER I 11-14.

83. 1. We shall contend with the king for the sovereignty. 2. Who¹ will lead us against the king? 3. ²If we should fight, we think we could conquer the king. 4. Be assured ³that we shall never surrender our arms. 5. If we should have our arms, we could not overcome the king's army. 6. The Greeks were now in the middle⁴ of the king's country. 7. If we surrender our arms, we shall not be able to make use of our valor. 8. You would be foolish, ⁷if you thought you could conquer the king. 9. ⁵Let us keep our arms and make use of our valor. 10. We were faithful to Cyrus, and we shall be of ⁶much service to the king. 11. You do not know how great a multitude of men the king can lead against you.

1. Carefully distinguish the interrogative and relative. 2. The protasis is often a participle. Cf. ἔχοντες, παραδόντες in Sec. 12. 3. Cf. ἰσθι. ὧν in Sec. 13. The participle with verbs of knowing, etc., may belong either to subject or object. 4. μέσος has pred. position when partitive in meaning. 5. Hortatory subjunc. 6. *Worthy of much*. 7. See 81, n. 3.

CHAPTER I 15-19.

84. 1. The Greeks ¹said in reply, some one thing, others another. 2. We ²are glad to see you, because you are friendly. 3. I will tell you what ³advice Phalinus gave them. 4. The Greeks consulted⁴ with Phalinus⁵ (as to) what they ought to do. 5. The king sent Phalinus to

advise the Greeks. 6. If Phalinus advises the Greeks not⁹ to surrender their arms, they will be more hopeful. 7. We will consult with Phalinus,¹⁰ because he is a Greek. 8. We have not one chance in ten thousand ⁵of conquering the king. 9. Contrary to our expectation Phalinus advised us to surrender our arms. 10. ⁶If there is a single hope of safety, let us not surrender our arms. 11. The Greeks ⁷make a crafty suggestion to Phalinus, but he ¹¹avoids the trap.

1. *Replying said another other [things]*. 2. *See you glad* (G. 138, n. 7; H. 619). 3. *Phalinus advised them*. 4. Notice the difference between act. and mid. of συμβουλεύω. 5. *To conquer*. 6. Present particular condition (G. 221; H. 893). 7. To make a crafty suggestion, ἐπιδέσθαι τι. 8. Dat. with σύν in comp. 9. μή or οὐ? 10. *Being*. 11. ἐποστρέφω.

CHAPTER I. 20-23.

85. 1. Phalinus announced to the king what Clearchus said. 2. ¹Shall we announce that we will remain? 3. We could fight better, if we should keep our arms. 4. If we surrender our arms, we shall be ²worth nothing to the king. 5. Clearchus did not say whether he should advance or retreat. 6. What do you intend to do, Clearchus? 7. Phalinus asked the same (question) again, and Clearchus ³made the same reply. 8. When the Greeks had again made the same reply, Phalinus went off to the king. 9. Shall we remain here, or shall we advance against the king? 10. Tell me then what you will do.

1. Cf. ἀπαγγέλλω, Sec. 23. 2. Cf. πλείονος ἔξωι, Sec. 20. 3. *Replied the same [things]*.

CHAPTER II. 1-4.

86. 1. There were many Persians ¹of higher rank than Ariæus. 2. Just after sunset he told the army

what he would do. 3. Shall we go to Ariæus in the night or remain here? 4. ²What do you think will be for our advantage? 5. It is for our advantage to retreat with Ariæus. 6. Between³ the king's army and the Greeks there was a large river. 7. If the king would give them boats, they could cross the river. 8. The Greeks ⁴could not go to the king, nor could they stay where they were. 9. ⁵When the signal was given, the soldiers packed their baggage. 10. When the signal was given the third time, the army began to move forward. 11. Clearchus ordered them to place the pack-animals towards the river.

1. βελτίων. 2. Cf. ὅποιον ἔν τι ὑμῖν, etc., but use ποῖος. 3. ἐν μέσφ. 4. Statement of fact. No condition implied. 5. Cf. ἐπειδὴν σημήνην.

CHAPTER II 5-9.

87. 1. The generals and captains did not elect Clearchus leader.¹ 2. They did this, because they saw that he was not inexperienced. 3. Henceforth² they will do what Clearchus commands. 4. From the battle-field to Sardis ³it was about ninety stades. 5. Miltocythes was a Thracian and commander of both infantry and cavalry. 6. In the night this Thracian deserts to the king. 7. ⁴When they had arrived at the station, they halted under arms. 8. Henceforth the Greeks and barbarians will be allies and will not betray each other. 9. They ⁵take these oaths about midnight. 10. We will be your allies, if you will guide without treachery. 11. When the Greeks met with Ariæus, they swore that they would not betray him.

1. Pred. acc. 2. τὸ λοιπόν. 3. Were. 4. Having arrived. 5. Swear these [things].

CHAPTER II. 10-12.

88. 1. Clearchus asked Ariæus what ¹his opinion was. 2. Will you go back to Ionia ²by the way you came? 3. If we go back the same way, we shall not have provisions. 4. There is another better way by which we ³might go. 5. If we should be two days' journey distant from the king, he could not overtake us. 6. Unless the king should have a small army, he could not march rapidly. 7. If he should have a large army, perhaps he would lack provisions. 8. If we should march rapidly, we should not ⁴die of starvation. 9. If we go the longer way, we shall have provisions. 10. Let us march as rapidly as possible (for) two or three days. 11. ⁴Whatever provisions there were in the country, the army consumed (while) marching through.

1. *Opinion he held.* 2. Either *ἢν δδόν*, or *ἢν* alone. 3. *Potent. opt.* 4. *If there were any provisions.* 5. *Perish by hunger.*

CHAPTER II. 13-16.

89. 1. If you could not escape ¹by stealth, perhaps you might ⁴by flight. 2. ¹While they were marching, they saw smoke not far away. 3. Those who had been wounded were travelling in ²carriages. 4. The king and the Greeks encamped near each other. 5. ³If you think you see the enemy's cavalry, you are mistaken. 6. They found no provisions in these villages, for the king had plundered (them). 7. At sunset the soldiers were both weary and without food. 8. Arm yourselves and march against the foe. 9. The enemy's pack-animals were feeding not far away. 10. This the scouts who had been

sent forward reported to Clearchus. 11. Let us arm ourselves immediately and run to the ranks.

1. What tense of participle is required? 2. *On*. 3. Determine the form of the condition before translating. 4. Expressed by the verb.

CHAPTER II. 17-21.

90. 1. The enemy heard the Greeks calling each other. 2. They frightened the enemy so that they fled.¹ 3. It was evident that the approach of the Greeks terrified the king also.² 4. Afterwards in the night the Greeks themselves were terrified. 5. On the following day they saw no camp and no smoke anywhere near. 6. Tolmides, the Elean herald, happens to be with Clearchus. 7. This Tolmides, having been summoned by Clearchus, proclaimed silence. 8. Clearchus wishes the soldiers to know that their fear is groundless. 9. On the next day the Greeks took their places under arms in line of battle. 10. They showed by the uproar they made that they were terrified. 11. The soldiers learned that the king too³ was terrified by their approach.

1. To state the result as an actual fact, what mode is required? 2. Intensive καί is placed before the word it makes emphatic.

CHAPTER III. 1-5.

91. 1. The pickets announce that messengers have arrived from the king. 2. The heralds waited until¹ Clearchus was at leisure. 3. You must wait until² we are at leisure. 4. After Clearchus had inspected the army, the messengers were summoned. 5. He ordered the other generals to do the same. 6. We are competent to announce ³your wishes to the king. 7. Clearchus

asks the messengers what they wish. 8. The messengers asked Clearchus what he would reply to the king. 9. If the king will furnish a breakfast, we will deliberate concerning a truce. 10. The king's messengers saw the best-armed and handsomest of the Greeks.

1. ἀχρὶ here takes indic. because it refers to an actual occurrence in past time (G. 239, 1 and 2; H. 921, 922). 2. Can indic. be used? See references under n. 1. 3. *The [things] from you.*

CHAPTER III 6-9.

92. 1. Clearchus dismissed the messengers and summoned the generals. 2. ¹After deliberation they decided to make the treaty. 3. The treaty will continue until the messengers report to the king. 4. What you say seems reasonable to the king. 5. The Greeks went quietly after the provisions and took (them). 6. The messengers feared that² the generals would not make the treaty. 7. Clearchus delayed until³ the soldiers feared he would not make the treaty. 8. After the generals had announced that they would make the treaty, the guides led the way to the provisions. 9. The soldiers thought the king's army was somewhere near. 10. The king will furnish both guides and provisions, if ⁴you decide to make the treaty.

1. *To them having deliberated it seemed best.* 2. How rendered after verbs of fearing? 3. See 91, n. 1. 4. *It shall seem best to you.*

CHAPTER III 10-13.

93. 1. They could¹ not cross the canals, because they were full of water. 2. There were many palm trees there, and from these they made bridges. 3. Although the

treaty had been made, the army marched in line of battle. 4. Those about thirty years of age are detailed to make the bridges. 5. If any one (ever) shirks, Clearchus (always) singles him out and beats him. 6. If any one shirked, Clearchus ²would beat him with his staff. 7. The older (men) went into the mud, when they saw Clearchus taking hold himself. 8. By means of these canals, the inhabitants irrigate the plain. 9. These canals, then, were not always full of water. 10. The king had let the water into the canals, in order to³ hinder the Greeks from marching rapidly.

1. Is this to be rendered by *δύναμαι* or potent, opt.? 2. For iterative *ἄν*, see G. 206; H. 835. Notice that in this case the sense would be the same with *ἄν* omitted. This use must be carefully distinguished from the apod. of a condition contrary to fact. 3. *That he might*.

CHAPTER III. 14-17.

94. 1. They found in the villages much grain and palm-wine. 2. The dates they dry and lay up. 3. The masters laid up the largest and finest dates ¹for themselves. 4. The palm-cabbage is delicious, but apt to cause headache. 5. The choice dates ²are laid up for the masters. 6. ³Whenever the palm-cabbage is removed, the palm tree withers away. 7. Dried dates are very delicious at a symposium, but are apt to cause headache. 8. These dates ⁴differed from each other in size⁵ and beauty. 9. Here the Greeks met Tissaphernes and the king's wife's brother. 10. These Persians conversed with the Greeks⁶ through an interpreter.

1. Expressed by mid. 2. *ἀπόκειμαι* is used as pass. of *ἀποτίθημι*. 3. Pres. gen. cond. 4. Cf. *διέφερον ἡλέκτρον*. 5. Specification. 6. *διαλέγομαι* takes dat.

CHAPTER III. 18-20.

95. 1. Tissaphernes told the Greeks that he ¹was their neighbor. 2. If he rescues the army, he ²will have no lack of thanks. 3. Tissaphernes besought the king to permit him to do this. 4. Who first³ announced to the king that Cyrus was plotting against (him)? 5. He said that he himself and those with him were ⁴most faithful to the king. 6. After Cyrus ⁵had been slain, the king came to the camp of the Greeks. 7. Why did the Greeks make an expedition against the king? 8. They promise Tissaphernes to deliberate about this. 9. I have come to ask you what you intend to do. 10. Tissaphernes advised the Greeks to reply temperately to the king's message.

1. *Dwelt neighbor to them.* 2. Cf. *ἂν οὐκ ἀχαρίστος μοι ἔχεν.*
3. *πρῶτον* or *πρῶτος*? 4. Aor. What is reg. pass. of *κτείνω*?

CHAPTER III. 21-24.

96. 1. Even Tissaphernes knew well that Cyrus wished to find the king unprepared. 2. If I should see Cyrus in danger, I would not desert him. 3. We are ashamed to desert ¹the one who has done well by us. 4. The Greek army did not wish to injure the king's country, but to go home. 5. If any one does well by us, we shall do well by him, ²so far at least as it is in our power. 6. While the truce continued, the Persians furnished a market. 7. Let ³those who are wronged punish ⁴the wrong-doers. 8. If any one molests us, we shall defend ourselves with the gods' help. 9. We did not come hither ⁵to contend with the king for his empire.

10. After the Greeks had replied to Tissaphernes, he went off to report to the king.

1. Use part. with art. 2. εἰς γε δύναμιν. 3. Cf. ὡς πολεμήσontes.

CHAPTER III. 25-29.

97. 1. The king permitted¹ Tissaphernes to rescue the Greeks. 2. I swear that I will certainly² furnish a market. 3. ³On the march you will have provisions by purchase.⁴ 4. Tissaphernes swore that he would certainly lead the Greeks home without treachery. 5. The Greek generals give pledges to Tissaphernes and the king's wife's brother. 6. If you will march through the country without injury, we will furnish provisions. 7. After he had ⁶given oaths and pledges to the Greeks, he went off to the king. 8. Finally the Greeks and the Persians gave pledges to each other. 9. Do not be anxious if I do not return at once. 10. ⁶You must swear that you will certainly buy provisions wherever it is possible.

1. Gave to. 2. ἡ μὲν regularly introduces an oath. 3. Marching. 4. Cf. ἀνουμένους ἔχειν. 5. It is necessary for you to. 6. Sworn and given.

CHAPTER IV. 1-4.

98. 1. While the Greeks and Ariæus were waiting for Tissaphernes, they were encamped near each other. 2. We bear you no¹ ill-will for anything² that is past. 3. ³It was now evident that Ariæus paid less attention to the Greeks. 4. The Greeks knew ⁴that the king's army was dispersed. 5. They thought that on this account he craftily⁵ induced them to remain. 6. They thought too that he would attack them as soon as possi-

ble. 7. The king feared that the rest of the Greeks might make an expedition against him. 8. Therefore he ⁴thought it all-important to destroy the Greek army. 9. If the king trenches or walls off some (place), the way will be impassable. 10. He wishes to collect his scattered army and attack us.

1. Can μή be used here? 2. *Nothing*. 3. Use personal construction. 4. *The king's army dispersed*. 5. Expressed by ἐπέ in compos. 6. Cf. *περὶ τὰς ἀνὰ τοὺς αἰῶνες*.

CHAPTER IV. 5-7.

99. 1. If we act contrary to the treaty, it will not be possible to obtain provisions. 2. If Ariæus deserts us, we shall have no friends left. 3. If we go back, it will be necessary to cross the river Euphrates. 4. Those who were before hostile are now friendly. 5. If we should act contrary to the treaty, those who are now our friends would be hostile. 6. If the king should destroy us, he would make his own pledges faithless. 7. ¹If we wish to obtain provisions, we must² not act contrary to the treaty. 8. The king could pursue us with his cavalry, which is ³very efficient. 9. We could not pursue the enemy without⁵ cavalry, and we have no cavalry. 10. ⁴At the very moment we act contrary to the treaty, those who are now our friends will desert us.

1. Determine the kind of condition before translating. 2. *δεῖ*. 3. *Worth very much*. 4. *ἀμα . . . ἐνθὺς*. 5. *Not having*. See 83, n. 2.

CHAPTER IV. 8-12.

100. 1. The king gave his daughter to Tissaphernes in marriage. 2. The Greeks encamp by themselves,

distant a parasang or more from the barbarians. 3. The Greeks always march by themselves, ¹because they look upon the Persians with suspicion. 4. The Greeks and the barbarians sometimes collected fodder from the same (place). 5. It was evident that they were on their guard against each other. 6. Xenophon thought the so-called Median wall was not far from Babylon. 7. This wall is said to be a hundred feet high. 8. When the soldiers went out to gather wood, they ²came to blows. 9. ³Those who look upon each other with suspicion do not wish to be near each other. 10. The barbarians had built this wall by laying⁴ burnt bricks in asphalt.

1. *Looking.* 2. *Inflicted blows upon each other.* 3. *τίθημι.* 4. See 96, n. 1.

CHAPTER IV. 13-16.

101. 1. One of these canals had been bridged¹ by means of seven boats. 2. From the large canals the barbarians cut smaller (ones). 3. The Greeks encamp near² a large and populous city. 4. This city was not far distant from the river Tigris. 5. The barbarians, however, first crossed the Tigris and then encamped. 6. Near this city there was a large and heavily-wooded park with³ all sorts of trees. 7. I went to the pickets and asked where I could see the commander. 8. The Greeks were on their guard, lest the large army which was in the neighboring park, should attack them. 9. The messenger said that Ariæus was faithful to Cyrus and was well-disposed toward the Greeks. 10. Clearchus is (the one) whom we were seeking.

1. Cf. *ἐξενυμένην.* 2. *Beside.* 3. *Of.*

CHAPTER IV. 17-21.

102. 1. If Tissaphernes destroys the bridge, you will be cut off between the river and the canal. 2. The messenger reported what Tissaphernes intended to do. 3. We will go to Clearchus and tell him what the messenger says. 4. ¹Even Clearchus himself is agitated and frightened. 5. If they attack us, they will not destroy the bridge. 6. Clearchus learned from the messenger that the country between the river and the canal was large and populous. 7. If we should be conquered by the enemy, we could not escape by means of bridges.² 8. If the enemy attack us, no one will come to our aid. 9. The Persians feared that the Greeks might remain between the river and the canal. 10. If we should destroy the bridge, they could not cross the river to attack us.

1. Order of words is important here. 2. Dat.

CHAPTER IV. 22-24.

103. 1. This man was sent by the barbarians ¹with a false message. 2. If the Greeks remain on² the island, they will have defences ³on both sides. 3. On the one side the river will be a defence, and on the other the canal. 4. The country along the river is fertile, and there are ⁴many large cities in it. 5. A guard was sent to the bridge, but no one of the enemy came to attack them. 6. The bridge over⁵ the Tigris was ⁶made of thirty-seven boats. 7. They proceeded very cautiously, because they thought the enemy would attack them. 8. The Greeks saw Glus reconnoitering, while they were crossing the river. 9. Glus, after he sees them crossing, goes riding off to the king.

1. Expressed by *πρό* in comp. 2. *In*. 3. *On this side and on that*.
4. *Many and large*. 5. *Upon*. 6. Cf. *ἐξεργμένην πολλοίς*.

CHAPTER IV. 25-28.

104. 1. Near¹ the city (of) Opis they saw the king's illegitimate brother. 2. He was leading a large army from Susa to the king. 3. The king's brother halted² his army, and the Greeks marched by. 4. They marched two abreast, halting³ now and then. 5. The army seemed to him to be enormous, and he was astounded at the sight. 6. The Greeks plundered the villages which³ belonged to the king's mother. 7. But Tissaphernes did not permit them to carry off (the inhabitants as) slaves. 8. The inhabitants of Cænæ crossed the river by means of rafts made of leather. 9. In this way all sorts of provisions were brought over⁴ to the army, — bread, cheese, and wine. 10. While they were marching, they saw the city of Cænæ across the river.

1. *πρός* with dat. Why not acc., as in text? 2. Carefully distinguish the trans. and intrans. tenses of *ἐπίστημι*. 3. *Were of*. 4. *did* in comp. Cf. *διήγον*.

CHAPTER V. 1-6.

105. 1. While staying at the river Zapatas, Clearchus conferred with Tissaphernes. 2. He wished to confer with him, because¹ feelings of distrust existed. 3. He thought that² in this way he might put an end to these suspicions. 4. The Greeks and barbarians had pledged themselves not to injure each other. 5. Tissaphernes, however, was on his guard against the Greeks as (he would be against) enemies. 6. But the Greeks did³ not even intend to do harm to the barbarians. 7. Men some-

times do irreparable harm ⁴without either intending or wishing (it). 8. Clearchus said that Tissaphernes distrusted him unjustly. 9. We have already known much harm to result⁵ from mere⁶ suspicion. 10. I do not perceive ⁷that you have done me any harm. 11. I have already perceived that they are trying to do me harm.

1. *Suspensions.* 2. *Thus.* 3. οὐδέ. 4. *Neither . . . nor.* 5. Use γίγνομαι. 6. καί. 7. *You having done.*

CHAPTER V. 7-10.

106. 1. I am not conscious that I have violated these oaths. 2. No place is secure for ¹the man who has violated his oath. 3. The oaths (in the name) of the gods will prevent their doing harm to each other. 4. There is no darkness into which we could flee, if we should violate our oaths. 5. Tissaphernes himself is the greatest blessing to the Greeks in the present crisis. 6. For without him they know nothing of the road. 7. If we kill you, it will be necessary for us to contend against the king. 8. Clearchus would deprive himself of many blessings, if he should violate his oath. 9. Solitude is more terrible than rivers hard to cross. 10. ²With your help we could obtain provisions, and the whole³ way would be easy. 11. Clearchus said that without Tissaphernes every³ river was hard to cross.

1. Part. with art. 2. *With you.* 3. Observe the distinction between πᾶς with and without the art.

CHAPTER V. 11-15.

107. 1. The king's troops are now ¹in alliance with Tissaphernes. 2. Since this was so, Clearchus wished

to be his friend. 3. The Greeks had hopes that Tissaphernes would wish to be their friend. 4. For they knew that many nations were making him trouble. 5. Clearchus perceived that Tissaphernes was specially incensed at the Egyptians. 6. Clearchus knew that those dwelling round about were interfering with Tissaphernes' prosperity. 7. ²That Tissaphernes distrusted the Greeks seemed strange to Clearchus. 8. ³Of the nations of that time the Greeks were the most skilled in speaking. 9. We are not so⁴ hostile to you as⁴ to be plotting against you. 10. You not only distrust us, but you are also plotting against us. 11. Who has persuaded you that I am not your friend?

1. *Allies.* 2. Cf. τὸ σὲ ἡμῖν ἀπιστεῖν. The subject and object of the infin. are expressed in the same way, whether it has or has not the article (G. 264; H. 958). 3. *Of the then nations.* 4. Cf. οὕτως δεινός . . . ἔσστε.

CHAPTER V. 16-19.

108. 1. Tissaphernes ¹was glad to hear prudent words from Clearchus. 2. He told Clearchus that he distrusted the king unjustly. 3. If the Persians wish to destroy the Greeks, they have no lack of cavalry and hoplites. 4. If we injure you, we shall not suffer² in return. 5. The Greeks could ³not cross the river at all, unless the Persians should take them across. 6. If you should burn the crops, we should die of⁴ famine. 7. There are many mountains which we must cross. 8. The plains which we must cross you can make impassable. 9. Brave as you are, you cannot withstand famine.

1. Cf. ἡδομαι ἀκούων. 2. ἀντί in comp. 3. *Not at all, οὐδὲ παντάπασι.* 4. ἀπὸ.

CHAPTER V. 20-24.

109. 1. Perjury is impious in the sight of the gods, and infamous in the sight of men. 2. He who does anything in treachery is inconsiderate and stupid. 3. When men are 'bound by necessity, they are willing to do infamous (deeds). 4. Why then do we not destroy you, 'since it is possible (to do so)? 5. Cyrus's mercenary force will be useful to me in many ways. 6. What then is the cause of this? I will tell you. 7. Some were trying by slander to make the Greeks and Persians enemies. 8. Those who are slandering us must suffer the extreme penalty. 9. Tissaphernes did not speak the truth, nevertheless Clearchus trusted him. 10. Clearchus told Tissaphernes that the Greeks would be useful to him in many ways.

1. *Held in.* 2. *Acc. absol.* (G. 278, 2; H. 973).

CHAPTER V. 25-29.

110. 1. He will name to us those who 'keep telling him that we are plotting against him. 2. Clearchus says he will bring all the generals and captains to Tissaphernes. 3. After Clearchus had remained as Tissaphernes' guest at dinner, he returned to the camp. 4. The soldiers thought that their commanders were on very friendly terms with each other. 5. Those who had slandered the Greeks were punished as traitors. 6. Clearchus thought that Menon was slandering the Greeks and plotting against himself. 7. Those who are convicted of wrong-doing shall be punished. 8. When these troublesome rivals are out of the way, the whole army will be devoted to me. 9. It is evident that Clearchus has

confidence in Tissaphernes. 10. But some of the soldiers suspected that Tissaphernes ²had not spoken the truth.

1. What tense of part. may denote repetition? 2. G. 260, 1; H. 948.

CHAPTER V. 30-34.

111. 1. Finally Clearchus went to Tissaphernes' quarters. 2. Xenophon says he kept insisting until¹ some of the generals went with him. 3. Tissaphernes invited the generals in, but left the captains at the entrance. 4. At the same signal they seize the generals and slay the captains. 5. The Greeks saw the barbarian cavalry riding across² the plain. 6. ³They kill all the Greeks they meet. 7. The soldiers did not know what had happened, until Nicarchus came and told them. 8. Whenever the soldiers were terrified, they ran to arms. 9. I am in doubt as to what the enemy are doing.

1. When does ~~fore~~ take the indic.? 2. *Through*. 3. Cf. the last sentence of Sec. 32.

CHAPTER V. 35-38.

112. 1. We saw and recognized the interpreter of Tissaphernes. 2. The Persians who accompanied Ariæus were clad in armor. 3. The king sent Ariæus and the rest to the Greeks to ¹make an announcement. 4. Xenophon accompanied the generals, since he wished to learn the (fate) of Proxenus. 5. When Ariæus was near, he made the following announcement from the king. 6. Ariæus said that Clearchus had committed perjury and broken the treaty. 7. We ²shall receive our deserts, if we commit perjury and break the treaty. 8. Ariæus announced to the Greeks that the king demanded their

arms of them.⁸ 9. The arms of the Greeks are the king's, since Cyrus was his subject. 10. Proxenus announced to Tissaphernes that Clearchus was plotting against him.

1. *Announce something.* 2. Cf. *ἔχει τὴν δίκην*. 3. *ἀπαρεῖν* takes two acc. (G. 164; H. 724).

CHAPTER V. 39-42.

113. 1. Tissaphernes was the most godless and unprincipled of men. 2. For he betrayed 'the very men to whom he had given his oath. 3. Ariæus and the rest were Cyrus's friends and most faithful to him. 4. Clearchus has perished justly, because he broke the treaty. 5. If Clearchus committed perjury, he has perished justly. 6. Why will you not send hither Proxenus and Menon? 7. For they have not committed perjury, nor² violated the treaty. 8. To Xenophon's words the Persians 'made no reply. 9. The Persians and the Greeks conversed with each other through an interpreter. 10. We will not break the treaty, but will try to do what is right.

1. *The men themselves.* 2. Do not use *οὔτε* when *οὐ* precedes. 3. *Replied nothing.*

CHAPTER VI. 1-5.

114. 1. All those who knew Clearchus admit that he was skilled in war. 2. They took the captured generals up to the king and beheaded them. 3. No one was fonder of war than Clearchus. 4. The Thracians who dwelt above the Chersonese were wronging the Greeks. 5. Clearchus obtained his request from the Spartans, but they afterwards changed their minds. 6. They condemned him to death 'because he was disobedient.

7. Clearchus took the ten thousand darics which Cyrus gave him and collected an army. 8. The Thracians were conquered in battle by this army. 9. Clearchus fought with the Lacedemonians against the Athenians until peace ²was made. 10. Cyrus summoned Clearchus, after he (Clearchus) had plundered and pillaged the Thracians.

1. Use part. phrase. 2. Mode required ?

CHAPTER VI 6-9.

115. 1. All agree that good generals are prudent in the midst of dangers. 2. Those who knew Clearchus say that he was exceedingly fond of war. 3. It was possible for Clearchus to live at ease and ⁴in possession of wealth without danger. 4. But he chose to incur danger and to expend his money in¹ war. 5. ²Although it was possible to spend money ³in pleasure, he chose to lead an army against the foe. 6. All the soldiers know that they must obey Clearchus. 7. He always takes care that his army may have provisions. 8. The soldiers feared Clearchus, from his being rough in voice and violent in manner. 9. Clearchus himself sometimes repented, because in anger he had punished so severely. 10. He was as competent as any man to lead an army in the midst of dangers.

1. *For*. 2. Acc. absol. 3. *For pleasures*. 4. *Have money*.

CHAPTER VI 10-14.

116. 1. The soldiers of Clearchus feared him more than (they did) the enemy. 2. They say Clearchus said¹ that his soldiers ²must obey. 3. In the midst of danger they followed him, because they thought him a skilful

commander. 4. No one followed him on account of friendship, because he was always harsh and stern. 5. ^aWhenever he led his men into battle, they obeyed him implicitly. 6. They say that the soldiers felt toward Clearchus like boys toward a teacher. 7. Some were constrained by want to follow him. 8. Some were orderly, because they feared punishment from him. 9. Whenever his soldiers fought, they were fearless ^bin the face of the enemy. 10. ^cWhenever soldiers are in the midst of dangers, they are willing to obey a skilful commander.

1. What tense is required? 2. Use *πειστέον*. 3. Cf. first sentence of Sec. 12. 4. General or particular condition? 5. *πρός*.

CHAPTER VI. 15-20.

117. 1. Clearchus could¹ rule, but was not very willing to be ruled. 2. Proxenus employed² Gorgias as teacher, in order that he might become capable ³of great achievements. 3. Xenophon says that Proxenus in his very boyhood desired to win a great name. 4. Although desiring great power and great wealth, he was clearly just and honorable. 5. He thought he was capable of ruling, because ⁴he had been the pupil of Gorgias. 6. His soldiers had no respect for him and did not fear to disobey. 7. They did not hate him, but they thought he was easy to impose upon. 8. If any one did well, he praised him. 9. Clearchus punishes wrong-doers, Proxenus thinks it sufficient not to praise them. 10. ⁵How old was Proxenus when he died?

1. *Was able to*. 2. *χράσμαι*. 3. *To do great [deeds]*. 4. *συγγυ-
γνεσθαι*, *to be the pupil of*. 5. *Of how many years*.

CHAPTER VI 21-25.

118. 1. They say that Menon desired to gain great wealth. 2. Menon wished to do wrong and not pay the penalty. 3. He tried to accomplish what he desired¹ by means of lying and deception. 4. He plotted against his own friends because he thought they were not on their guard. 5. In his conversation he was always deriding his friends. 6. He thought that those who practised truthfulness were unmanly. 7. ²It was evident that he feared perjurers, on the ground that they were well armed. 8. Good and honorable men he treated as unmanly. 9. As many as he perceived practising truthfulness ³he derided. 10. He jeers at the truthful and sincere and practices perjury and falsehood.

1. What would the opt. mean in this clause? What the indic.?
2. Use personal construction.
3. *These he derided* (G. 152, n. 3; H. 996 b).

CHAPTER VI 26-29.

119. 1. He joined¹ with his soldiers in wrong-doing, and thus made them obedient. 2. The soldiers know that he is able and willing to do them harm. 3. ²If any one is truthful and just, he considers him a fool. 4. Why was Menon not put to death with his colleagues in command? 5. Menon, the Thessalian, slandered his friends and feared his enemies. 6. Agias and Socrates are³ both good and honorable men. 7. Menon was not beheaded with his colleagues in command, but was tortured for a year. 8. Menon showed that he did not take pride in truth and justice, but in slander⁴ and lying. 9. Cyrus himself was beheaded after he had been killed in bat-

tle. 10. The soldiers did not love Clearchus and Menon, for the one was harsh and stern, and the other unprincipled.

1. Expressed by *οὐ* in comp. 2. Present general condition.
3. Use dual. 4. Use inf.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

EXERCISES 80-84.

120. 1. In the previous book I have shown how Cyrus collected an army, marched against the king, and was killed in battle. At daybreak, on the following day, the Greeks learned from Glus and Procles that Cyrus was dead, and that Ariæus intended¹ to go back to Ionia.

2. The Greeks sent Cheirisophus and Menon to Ariæus² to announce to him that they had won a complete victory and would make him king. After the messengers³ had gone, the soldiers killed some⁴ of the oxen and asses, and cooked the meat, using the enemy's shields and arrows for fuel.⁵

3. After this the king sent heralds to them to command them to surrender their arms, on the ground that he had won the victory. While Clearchus was inspecting the sacrifices, Proxenus spoke as follows: "If the king is master, let him come and take our arms; or let him tell us what we shall have, if he asks for them as gifts."

4. Phalinus said in reply that the king had slain Cyrus and that the Greeks now⁷ belonged to him. He said

⁸they were foolish, if they thought they could conquer the king. Some were still unwilling to surrender their arms, but some ⁹began to lose courage.

5. When Clearchus returned, he said he was glad ¹⁰to see Phalinus, and he ¹¹asked his advice, since he was a Greek, as to what they ought to do; for he thought that Phalinus would advise them not to surrender their arms. This, however, Phalinus did not do.

1. See 81, n. 2. 2. See 80, n. 7. 3. Imperf., as *οἴχομαι* is perfect in meaning. 4. May be expressed or omitted. 5. See 81, n. 7. 6. See 84, n. 6. 7. *Are his*. Cf. *ἐαυτοῦ εἶναι* in Sec. 11. 8. Change to the direct form to determine the class to which this sentence belongs. 9. Imperf. 10. See 84, n. 2. 11. *Advised with him*.

EXERCISES 85-89.

121. 1. After the Greeks had¹ ²refused to surrender their arms, Phalinus said: "If you remain here, you will have peace; but if you advance or retreat, war." "This seems best to me also," replied Clearchus, but he did not indicate whether he should remain or not.

2. After this the messengers returned from Ariæus, and urged the Greeks to go back to Ionia with him on the following day; and at sunset Clearchus said to the generals: "Since we cannot cross the river Tigris and go to the king, and cannot remain here without provisions, we must go at once to Cyrus's friends; and for this the omens are favorable."

3. Henceforth the Greeks obeyed Clearchus as their leader,³ because the other generals were more inexperienced. Some of the cavalry and infantry deserted to the king, but Clearchus came to Ariæus with the rest at about midnight; and the Greek generals and the Per-

sian nobles took an oath not⁴ to betray each other and⁴ to be allies.

4. Clearchus then asked Ariæus whether they should go back the way⁵ they came. He replied that it would be better to go by a longer route, since there were no provisions in the country through which they had come. He wished them to make the first marches as long as possible, so that the king might not overtake them.

5. On the next day, early in the afternoon, they came near the enemy's camp. But Clearchus did not wish to fight a battle on that day, for the soldiers were weary and without provisions. They marched straight on, however, because they did not wish to appear to flee.

1. Use aor., not pluperf. 2. *Said they would not.* 3. Appos.
4. *μῆτε . . . τε.* 5. Cognate acc.

EXERCISES 90-94.

122. 1. In the night the Greeks make much noise, so that the enemy, when they hear it, are frightened and flee. On the next night the Greeks also suffer a panic; but Clearchus, through his herald Tolmides, proclaims silence and shows them that their fear is groundless.

2. On the following day heralds arrived from the king to propose a truce. But Clearchus was inspecting his army and did not receive the messengers until³ he was at leisure. Then he told them that, if the king wished to make a truce, he must first furnish provisions.

3. After the messengers had returned again from the king, and announced that he would furnish provisions, if a treaty should be made, Clearchus consulted with the

other generals and decided to make the treaty. After some time he announced this (decision) to the messengers.

4. 'On the march they came upon canals, over which it was necessary to build bridges. Clearchus pushed forward this work 'with all speed, beating those who loitered, and taking hold himself, for he thought the king was trying to hinder the Greeks from marching⁶ rapidly.

5. They found, in the villages to which the messengers led them, grain, palm-wine, and dates, of which the finest 'were as clear as amber. While they were still here, Tissaphernes came with a message from the king.

1. What two constructions may be used after *ἔστε*, and how do they differ in meaning? 2. *περὶ σπονδῶν*. 3. See 91, n. 1. 4. *Marching*. 5. *As he was able the most rapidly*. 6. Use *μή* with inf. (G. 283; H. 1029). 7. *Did not differ as to appearance from*.

EXERCISES 95-99.

123. 1. Tissaphernes said that, if he could lead the Greeks home safe, he should consider it¹ a piece of good fortune. "I have already asked the king to permit me to do this," said he, "and he says he will think of it. But first he wishes to know why you joined the expedition against him."

2. To this Clearchus replied that the Greeks did not know at first that Cyrus was marching against the king; but, after he had gotten into danger, they were ashamed to desert him. Now, however, he said, they do not wish to contend any longer with the king, but to go home. Thereupon Tissaphernes rode off to the king.

3. After two days Tissaphernes returned. He gave the Greeks his oath ²that he would furnish provisions

and lead them home without treachery; and the Greeks swore that they would not do injury to the country while marching through. After they had given each other these pledges, Tissaphernes went off again to the king.

4. While Ariæus and the Greeks were waiting for Tissaphernes, ²feelings of distrust arose on the part of the Greeks³; for Ariæus was receiving pledges from the king, and he and his men paid less attention to the Greeks. The Greeks, therefore, thought that the king had craftily induced them to remain because he wished to destroy them, and they expressed⁴ this opinion⁵ to their commanders.

5. But Clearchus was unwilling to withdraw, and said: "If we act ⁶in violation of the truce, we shall have neither provisions, nor guides, nor friends. And if the king is hostile, we shall not be able to cross the Euphrates; and we can not conquer the barbarians in battle, because we have no cavalry. I do not think, however, that the king will fight us, ⁷after giving us his oath; for he could have destroyed us easily without⁸ committing perjury."

1. Render by *ταῦτο*, if at all. 2. Cf. 97, n. 2. 3. Dat. 4. *ἀποδείκνυμι*. 5. *γνώμη*. 6. *παρά*. 7. *Having sworn*. 8. *Not*. 9. *ὑποψίαι*.

EXERCISES 100-104.

124. 1. When Tissaphernes returned from the king, he acted as guide for Ariæus and the Greeks. But the Greeks and barbarians looked upon each other with suspicion, and the Greeks always encamped by themselves. Sometimes when the soldiers of the two armies ¹happened to meet, they ²came to blows. In this manner they marched to the Median wall.

2. After two days they arrived at the river Tigris, and the barbarians crossed over, but Clearchus encamped near the city of Sittace. After supper a man, who said that Ariæus sent him, came and told Proxenus that the barbarians intended to attack the Greeks in the night.

3. And this man said that Ariæus bade them send a guard to the bridge, in order that Tissaphernes might not destroy it in the night. At first the Greeks were frightened, but ³upon reflection they perceived that the report⁴ was inconsistent, for the destruction⁵ of the bridge would harm the barbarians more than (it would) themselves.

4. When the Greeks learned that the country between the river and the canal was large and fertile, they were no longer frightened, for they perceived that the barbarians did not wish them to destroy the bridge and remain on this fertile island. On the following day they crossed the river ⁶without hindrance.

5. Near Opis, which is on the river Physcus, the Greeks met the king's illegitimate brother, who ⁷was in command of a large army; and he was astounded ⁸when he beheld the Greeks marching by. While marching through Media, the Greeks plundered the villages of Parysatis, and the barbarians from Cænæ brought them provisions across⁹ the river on rafts.

1. *Fell in with each other.* 2. See 100, n. 2. 3. *Having reflected.*
4. *λόγος.* 5. *τὸ λῦσαι.* 6. *No one hindering.* 7. *Led.* 8. *Beholding.*
9. *ἰδ.*

EXERCISES 105-109.

125. 1. While they were encamped at the river Zapatas, Clearchus had an interview with Tissaphernes

for the purpose of putting an end to the ¹feelings of distrust which had arisen, for he feared that war might result therefrom.

2. Clearchus first spoke of the oaths which they had taken in the name of the gods, and said he would not count the man happy who was conscious that he had violated them. He said the Greeks would be insane, if they should kill Tissaphernes, for he was their greatest blessing.

3. "For you now have," he said, "Cyrus's army and domain, and the king's troops are in alliance with you. You are able to benefit, then, ²whomsoever you please, and I wish to be on friendly terms with you. And the army which I command would serve you out of gratitude, and not for pay only." He then asked Tissaphernes who had persuaded him that the Greeks were plotting against him.

4. Tissaphernes said ³in reply that the Greeks did not rightly distrust either the king or himself; for if they wished to destroy the Greeks, they could easily do so, ⁴by seizing the mountains beforehand and guarding the rivers, or by burning the crops ⁵so as to array famine against them.

5. He asserted that perjury was characteristic of men in hard straits, but that he had many ways of destroying the Greeks. He would be foolish, therefore, if he should perjure himself and violate the truce. He had an earnest desire, he said, to secure the confidence of the Greeks, for he knew that they would be very useful to him.

1. See 105, n. 1. 2. Present general condition. 3. Use aor. part. (G. 204, n. 2; H. 856 b). 4. Part. 5. *Scire*.

EXERCISES 110-114.

126. 1. Tissaphernes wished all the generals and captains to come to him, and promised to designate those who had reported to him that Clearchus was plotting against him. Since Clearchus wished the slanderers to be punished, he urged the rest to go with him. Some of the soldiers, however, did not trust Tissaphernes.

2. Nevertheless, five generals and twenty captains went with Clearchus. And at the same signal the barbarians arrested the generals, whom Tissaphernes had invited in, and killed the captains, who remained at the entrance. When the Greeks learned of this from Nicarchus, they were terrified because they thought the barbarians would immediately attack them.

3. The enemy, however, did not attack them; but Ariæus came with some others and reported from the king that Clearchus had been put to death because he had committed perjury, and that the king demanded of the Greeks their arms, on the ground that they belonged to him.

4. Cleanor told Ariæus that he was the basest of men, because he had betrayed the very men to whom he had given his oath, and that Tissaphernes was most impious and unprincipled; and Xenophon urged Ariæus to send back Proxenus and Menon, since they had not committed perjury, and were friendly to both (parties). But Ariæus rode off without saying what he would do.

5. Of the generals who were beheaded by the Persians, Clearchus was best qualified for war and exceedingly fond of it. For he fought with the Spartans against the

Athenians until the war ended, and then he went to the Chersonese to wage war against the Thracians, who were plundering the Greeks. The ephors sent for him while on the way, but he was unwilling to go back, and they condemned him to death for his disobedience. But Cyrus gave him money, and with this he collected an army and waged war against the Thracians until Cyrus summoned him.

1. Aor. part. 2. *The slandering, or, the ones slandering.* 3. *As being his.*

EXERCISES 115-119.

127. 1. Clearchus was so fond of war and danger that¹ he chose to use up his money in war rather than live at peace. He was exceedingly prudent in the midst of dangers. But his disposition was harsh and stern, and he often ²got angry. He impressed upon his soldiers ³the duty of obedience by punishing them with great severity.

2. He wished his soldiers to fear him more than (they did) the enemy. Therefore many forsook him, and no one followed him on account of affection and good-will. But in battle all obeyed him implicitly,⁴ because they knew that he was qualified to command.

3. Proxenus, even in his boyhood, desired wealth and influence, if he could gain them by just and honorable means. But soldiers did not obey him as (they did) Clearchus; for although he commended those who did well, he did not punish the disobedient, and he manifestly stood more in awe of them than they⁵ of him. Hence the unprincipled thought ⁶it easy to impose upon him.

4. Menon was exceedingly desirous of wealth, and he practised perjury and falsehood in order to gain his ends. His enemies he feared because he thought they were on their guard and well armed; but his friends he plotted against and plundered.

5. He ridiculed and deceived his friends, and those who were truthful and just he considered fools. He made his soldiers obedient by joining them in wrongdoing. He was not beheaded with his colleagues in command, but the king tortured him for a year and then put him to death. Agias and Socrates were, both of them, brave in war and faithful to their friends.

1. *ἔσπευε*. 2. *ὑποτάττειν*. 3. *That they must obey*. 4. *σφόδρα*. 5. Use *καί*. 6. What tense is required? 7. What adjunct of the participle expresses this? 8. *Him easy to impose upon*.

BOOK III.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I. 1-3.

128. 1. I have already shown how the Greeks fared while ¹marching inland with Cyrus. 2. After the truce was made, they ²began the return-march with Tissaphernes. 3. The Greeks are now in the middle of the king's country, ³far away from their native land. 4. Without⁴ cavalry we could not pursue the enemy. 5. It is very clear that we could not return home without a guide. 6. Many neither taste food nor kindle a fire, but go to rest wherever they happen to be. 7. That night the soldiers were in great distress and could not sleep. 8. They ⁵are in this state of mind, ⁶because they think they will never see their native land again. 9. The barbarians had arrested their generals and killed their captains. 10. The enemy were all around the Greeks, so that they ⁷were disheartened. 11. They had been betrayed by the barbarians who marched inland with Cyrus.

1. ἀναβαλὼν. 2. Imperf. of ἔπειμι. 3. ἀπέχω. 4. Not having. For part. as protasis, see G. 226, 1; H. 902. 5. Cf. οὕτω διακείμενοι. 6. Thinking. 7. Indic. or infin.?

CHAPTER I. 4-8.

129. 1. Xenophon had been summoned by Proxenus and accompanied the army. 2. They say that Xenophon was neither general, nor captain, nor private. 3. If you will come, we will be of more service to you than your native land. 4. He consulted Socrates (as to) whether he ought to go or not. 5. Xenophon went to Delphi and consulted Apollo about the journey. 6. He asks Apollo to designate the gods to whom he must sacrifice. 7. Ask in the first place whether it is better to go or stay at home. 8. Apollo designates the gods to whom Xenophon must pray and sacrifice. 9. He comes back from Delphi and consults his friend about the response. 10. When Xenophon arrived in Sardis, Proxenus introduced him to Cyrus. 11. Socrates advised Xenophon to do what the god commanded. 12. He decided in the first place that he must go, and then asked Apollo how he might be successful.

1. κρείττων. 2. First determine what form *oratio recta* requires.
3. Remain. 4. To be successful, καλῶς πράττειν.

CHAPTER I. 9-13.

130. 1. Cyrus joins¹ Proxenus in urging Xenophon to go. 2. Proxenus urged Xenophon to join the expedition. 3. Cyrus deceived Xenophon and all the rest of the Greeks except Clearchus. 4. In Cilicia it became clear to all that Cyrus was marching against the king. 5. Although they feared the journey, nevertheless, the majority proceeded with Cyrus. 6. Xenophon sees a

vision, and awakes greatly alarmed. 7. A thunderbolt struck his father's house, and it ²was all ablaze. 8. What does it mean to see such a vision? 9. Now I will tell the events following³ the vision. 10. What thought occurred to Xenophon as soon as he awoke? 11. If we remain here, the enemy will probably attack us at daybreak. 12. Those who come into the king's power will be maltreated and put to death.

1. Expressed by *ὅν* in comp. 2. Tense? 3. *After*.

CHAPTER I. 14-18.

131. 1. The Greeks will never be older, if they come into the power of the king. 2. They were making no preparations ¹to defend themselves. 3. Xenophon spoke as follows to the captains after they had come together. 4. The soldiers were able to sleep, because they did not see in what straits they were. 5. Cyrus was the king's brother by the same mother and the same father. 6. What do you think the Greeks will suffer, if the king shall conquer them? 7. Shall we not ²resort to every expedient, in order that we may not come into his power? 8. They will make an expedition against the king, in order to kill him if they can. 9. If we do not defend ourselves, the king will maltreat us in the extreme and put us to death. 10. What general do you expect will take thought for you³? 11. The enemy will not ⁴open war upon us, until they ⁵shall have completed their own preparations.

1. G. 217; H. 885. 2. Cf. *ἐπὶ πάντων*. 3. Case? 4. Cf. *τὸν πόλεμον ἐξέφηναν*. 5. Aor. subj. (H. 898 c).

CHAPTER I. 19-23.

132. 1. When Xenophon observes how large and fertile a country the king has, he esteems him fortunate. 2. The barbarians had large¹ flocks, and much gold and raiment. 3. ²The Greeks had no share in these supplies, ³except by purchase. 4. Many of them had nothing wherewith to buy. 5. Their oaths prevented them from obtaining provisions by plundering. 6. The enemy have sworn falsely by the gods⁴ and broken the treaty. 7. These prizes will fall to those who shall be the braver men. 8. *We* have held rigidly aloof from plundering, on account of our oaths, but *they* have committed perjury. 9. The Greeks are more capable than the Persians of enduring cold, heat, and toil. 10. Xenophon thought that the Greeks had more resolute minds than the barbarians. 11. Inasmuch as the Greeks are stronger in body and more resolute in mind, they will proceed to the conflict with much greater confidence. 12. Xenophon told the Greeks that in all likelihood the gods would be ⁵on their side.

1. πολλός. 2. Cf. οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μετέλη. 3. *If they did not buy.*
4. Case? 5. Cf. σὺν ἡμῖν.

CHAPTER I. 24-28.

133. 1. Let us show ourselves the best of the captains and incite the rest to valor. 2. He was willing either to lead or to follow, just as it seemed best to the captains. 3. Xenophon began to incite the rest to valor, and they appointed him to take command. 4. One of the captains, Apollonides by name¹, spoke with a Bœo-

tian accent. 5. When Xenophon ceased speaking, all the others urged him to take command. 6. Xenophon interrupted Apollonides in the midst (of his talk). 7. Do you not remember ²that the king kept sending ambassadors, until he obtained a truce? 8. In the first place the ambassadors said that the king commanded us to surrender our arms. 9. The Greeks did not surrender their arms, but went and encamped beside the king. 10. Of all the generals and captains who were present, Xenophon was the most worthy to command.

1. Acc. 2. *The king sending.*

CHAPTER I. 29-34.

134. 1. Apollonides urged the generals to go to the king and ¹try persuasion again. 2. ²Those who came to a conference with him were beaten and tortured. 3. They suffered so many things that they longed for death. 4. Let us deprive him of his captaincy and put a pack upon (him). 5. This (fellow) ³has both his ears bored like a Lydian. 6. Expel him, because he has nothing at all to do with Greece. 7. He summoned all the other generals and captains, and they came together. 8. It was about midnight when the generals were summoned. 9. The barbarians used to have their ears bored. 10. Let us devise some good (plan) if we can. 11. Then Xenophon said ⁴just what he had already said to the captains of Proxenus. 12. Tell me just what you said to him.

1. Use *πείθειν*. 2. Cf. *eis λόγους αὐτοῖς ἦλθον*. 3. *Has been bored as to*. 4. Cf. *ἀπερ καὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς*.

CHAPTER I. 35-38.

135. 1. You know that the king will destroy us if he can. 2. He arrested the generals who went to a conference with him. 3. For a long time he has been plotting against the rest of us. 4. You must ¹use every means to bring the barbarians into your power. 5. Whenever the leaders are disheartened, the soldiers are cowardly. 6. The commanders ought in some degree to excel the privates². 7. ³In time of peace the generals have the advantage as far as pay and honors are concerned. 8. In time of war they ought to ⁴take the lead of the soldiers in counsel and in labor. 9. In the first place, appoint generals as quickly as possible in the place of those who have perished. 10. Without commanders there will be no discipline, and disorder will destroy us. 11. The enemy will use, to put it briefly, every means to bring us into their power. 12. Let generals be appointed as quickly as possible.

1. *Do everything in order that the barbarians may come.* 2. *Soldiers.*
3. *When it is peace.* 4. Expressed by *πρό* in comp.

CHAPTER I. 39-44.

136. 1. When we ¹shall have appointed the commanders, let us collect the rest of the soldiers. 2. When they had appointed the commanders, they collected the rest of the soldiers. 3. You could not employ the soldiers for any purpose, ²while they are disheartened. 4. Let us think of what we shall do rather than what we shall suffer. 5. What is it that gives victory in war? Is it numbers or strength? 6. Those who are more resolute in mind³ generally conquer. 7. To all men death

is common and inevitable. 8. Let us, then, strive to die nobly. 9. If you desire life at any cost, you will die miserably and basely. 10. Those who strive to die nobly are in some way more likely to reach old age. 11. Be brave yourselves, and encourage the rest to be brave. 12. The enemy will not await ^{our} attack, (if we are) resolute in mind.

1. See 131, n. 5. 2. Cf. *οὐτω γ' ἐχόντων*. 3. Use plural. 4. *Us*.

CHAPTER I. 45—II. 2.

137. 1. When Xenophon ceased, Cheirisophus arose and spoke as follows. 2. He knew Xenophon only so far as this, that he heard he was an Athenian. 3. He praised him for what he said and did. 4. He urged them not to delay, but to go ^{at} once and choose commanders. 5. After they had chosen commanders, they called together the rest of the army. 6. Those who lacked commanders did what Cheirisophus ordered. 7. They chose the following commanders in the place of the generals who had perished. 8. Day was already beginning to dawn when those elected came to the centre of the camp. 9. We will station the pickets and call the army together. 10. You are in great straits, ^{now} that you are deprived of such (excellent) generals. 11. The soldiers were disheartened when Ariæus and his men abandoned them. 12. ^{And} in addition to this they had been deprived of their best commanders.

1. *ἤδη*. 2. *ὁπότε*. 3. *πρὸς δ' ἔτι*.

CHAPTER II. 3-6.

138. 1. Brave men will die fighting nobly, but will never yield. 2. The king has committed perjury, and

may the gods requite¹ him. 3. We would sooner die than live and get into the hands of the enemy. 4. May the gods do to the king what he wishes to do to us. 5. Tissaphernes deceived Clearchus, by saying that he held it of the utmost consequence to rescue² the Greeks. 6. By means of oaths and pledges he deceived Clearchus and destroyed (him). 7. Ariæus, after giving pledges not to betray us, has revolted to the king. 8. This (fellow) neither fears the gods nor shows respect for Cyrus. 9. Ariæus was specially honored by Cyrus, but now he is doing ill to Cyrus's friends. 10. We must ³use every means in order that we may never be deceived by him again. 11. After he had given pledges not to betray us, he arrested our generals and put them to death. 12. After Cyrus was slain, the Greeks wished to make Ariæus king.

1. G. 251; H. 870. 2. *Save*. 3. *Do everything*.

CHAPTER II. 7-9.

139. 1. Xenophon arose next and spoke as follows. 2. The finest equipment befits the conqueror. 3. The finest equipment befits us, whether we conquer or die. 4. Let us go into battle equipped as magnificently as possible. 5. The soldiers knew the king's perfidy before¹ Cleanor spoke. 6. On account of his perfidy we shall never ²come to friendly terms with him again. 7. The soldiers vowed to sacrifice to Zeus the Preserver, and also to the other gods according to their ability. 8. Let all those in favor of this raise their hands. 9. Whenever any one sneezed, the Greeks thought it was an omen from a god. 10. Make a vow to sacrifice to Zeus the Preserver as soon as you come into a friendly

country. 11. We will inflict punishment upon the barbarians for what they have done to our generals. 12. I think we have ⁴many fair hopes of safety.

1. *πρί* generally takes infin. when it follows an *affirmative*, and a finite mode when it follows a *negative*, sentence (G. 240; H. 924).
2. Cf. *αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας λέγειν*. 3. *Many and fair*.

CHAPTER II. 10-13.

140. 1. The Greeks did not commit perjury, ¹and the barbarians did not stand by their oaths. 2. The Greeks observed the treaty, but the barbarians violated it. 3. I think the gods are in alliance with those who stand by their oaths. 4. Xenophon said the gods were able to save the Greeks, even if they should be in the greatest perils. 5. The Persians came with a vast army to blot Athens out of existence. 6. The Athenians dared to withstand even that vast armament. 7. He said that the Athenians still sacrificed five hundred goats yearly to the goddess Artemis. 8. Next I will remind you of that countless army which Xerxes collected. 9. Xerxes was conquered by our ancestors by land and by sea. 10. I was born and reared in a free state. 11. We do reverence to the gods alone as masters, and are no man's slaves.

1. *And not, οὐδέ.*

CHAPTER II. 14-18.

141. 1. Xenophon and the ten thousand Greeks did not dishonor their ancestors. 2. When drawn up in line against the barbarians, they conquered many times ¹their own number. 3. Then² the contest was for Cyrus's sake, now³ it is for your own. 4. If you were

brave then, you will certainly be much braver and more zealous now. 5. Then you advanced upon the barbarians with the spirit of your fathers. 6. It is evident that the barbarians fear you; why, then, do you any longer fear them? 7. You are at no disadvantage because Ariæus and his men have deserted to the king. 8. They are so cowardly that we do not wish to see them drawn up in our ranks. 9. You, indeed, have no horsemen, and the barbarians have many; but do not be disheartened on that account. 10. Did you ever know of any one being bitten or kicked by a horse in battle? 11. Do not dishonor your ancestors, but march upon the enemy, although you see their numbers are immense. 12. *They* are cowardly, but *you* are brave, and with the gods' help you will conquer.

1. Use reflexive. 2. What particles mark the antithesis?

CHAPTER II. 19-22.

142. 1. Xenophon said that the Greeks were on a safer footing than the barbarians. 2. They struck with much more force whenever any one attacked them. 3. We, then, have the advantage of them in many points. 4. The guide whom they had was evidently plotting against them. 5. We cannot buy provisions even for a small price, because we no longer have money. 6. If Tissaphernes acts as guide, he will plot against us and destroy us. 7. Those who conquer will use whatever measure they severally wish. 8. We cannot buy from the market which¹ the king furnishes, because we have no money. 9. We might compel some of those who have been captured to ²act as guides, and they

would not dare to deceive us. 10. All rivers are passable near their sources³. 11. Xenophon thought that this which the barbarians had done was very foolish⁴. 12. If these rivers are impassable here, we could march toward their sources and cross (them).

1. Why η , instead of $\eta\upsilon$? 2. *Lead*. 3. Why not acc.? 4. G. 142, 3; H. 618.

CHAPTER II. 23-26.

143. 1. There are many large and beautiful cities in Mysia. 2. The Mysians, who are no braver than we, dwell here against the king's will. 3. The Greeks are making preparations as if they intended to settle hereabouts. 4. The king does not wish the Lycaonians to dwell in his country. 5. But they have seized the fortifications and remain here against his will. 6. If we make preparations to remain here, the king will be alarmed. 7. You know that the lotus-eaters forgot their native land. 8. If we should decide to remain here, we might, like them, forget the way home. 9. All the wealth of the barbarians will manifestly be 'ours, if we conquer. 10. Let us not go back to Greece and live in voluntary poverty, ²while it is possible to live in abundance. 11. It is natural for you to desire to go back to your kindred in Greece.

1. *Of us conquering*. 2. Acc. absol.

CHAPTER II. 27-31.

144. 1. The soldiers determined to burn the wagons, in order that the teams might not 'control their movements. 2. The tents are troublesome to carry; let us, then, burn them. 3. It is necessary that as many as

possible be under arms, and as few as possible ²in the baggage-train. 4. All the property of the conquered will be lost.³ 5. If we should conquer the enemy, all their property would be ours. 6. I will now mention ⁴the one thing that is of most importance. 7. Why did the king arrest our commanders before⁵ he made open war upon us? 8. Because he thought he could easily conquer us if we had no commanders. 9. If the commanders are careful, and those under command are obedient, we shall prevail over the barbarians. 10. Clearchus, while he was leader, permitted no one to be cowardly. 11. If we prove ourselves brave and obedient, the king will be very much disappointed. 12. Let us be more obedient than before, in order that the enemy may be disappointed.

1. Cf. *ἡμῶν στρατηγῆ*. 2. *Carrying baggage*. 3. *Another's*. 4. *Spec*. 5. H. 955 a. See 139, n. 1.

CHAPTER II. 32-36.

145. 1. Xenophon said it was already time ¹for action. 2. But (enough,) for we must make preparations to receive the enemy. 3. If any one, even a private, thinks any other (course) better, let him speak. 4. They decided to execute at once what Xenophon proposed. 5. There are fine villages not many stades distant. 6. If we pursue the enemy, they will flee. 7. But if we retreat, it is probable that, like cowardly curs, they will pursue us. 8. I should not wonder if the enemy should annoy us when we begin to march. 9. They made a hollow square of the hoplites, before they began to march. 10. Who will lead each² of the flanks? 11. Let

us designate now those who are to command the rear.
12. For when the enemy come, there will be no opportunity³ to deliberate.

1. *To act, execute.* 2. *ἐκρέτος* or *ἑκαστος*? 3. *καίρος*.

CHAPTER II. 37—III. 2.

146. 1. They designated Cheirisophus to 'act as leader, because he was a Lacedæmonian. 2. The oldest generals had charge of the flanks, and the youngest commanded the rear. 3. We will try this arrangement² for the present. 4. All who were in favor of this raised their hands. 5. If you wish to see your kindred, remember to be brave men. 6. If we conquer,³ we shall slay the enemy; if we are conquered, we shall be slain ourselves. 7. Let us conquer, for in that case we shall preserve our own property and capture that of the enemy. 8. They decided to burn the wagons, tents, and superfluous baggage. 9. Mithridates came to the Greeks while they were at breakfast, and summoned the generals. 10. When the generals had come within hearing, he spoke as follows. 11. The Greeks would be very foolish, if they should tell Mithridates what they have in mind. 12. He tried to deceive them, by saying that he was friendly and well disposed.

1. *Lead.* 2. *τὸ νῦν εἶναι.* 3. Use participle.

CHAPTER III. 3-7.

147. 1. If you will allow us to return home, we will march through the country without injury. 2. After the generals had made this reply, Mithridates spoke again.

3. He was manifestly sent in an underhand way. 4. Henceforth the war will be without heralds, as long as we are¹ in the enemy's country. 5. Mithridates bribed one of the captains, and tried² to bribe others. 6. First cross the river, then form in battle array with the pack-animals in the centre. 7. After they had advanced a little way, they saw Mithridates again. 8. The archers and slingers which he had were very nimble.³ 9. Some of the soldiers were wounded by the archers. 10. They did injury to the rear-guard with their slings and arrows. 11. The Greek hoplites enclosed the slingers and archers. 12. The archers ⁴did not shoot their arrows far enough to reach the Persians.

1. Mode? 2. How expressed? 3. See 142, n. 4. 4. *Shot shorter than so as to reach.*

CHAPTER III. 8-14.

148. 1. Xenophon started in pursuit with the hoplites who happened to be with him. 2. We must pursue the enemy until we overtake them. 3. The Persians, even while being pursued, shot arrows behind them. 4. They spent the whole day (in) pursuing and retreating. 5. They were not able to injure the enemy, and they themselves suffered severely. 6. Whenever they gave chase, they were obliged to retreat again with the enemy in pursuit. 7. He did what seemed best, ¹and yet he was blamed by the other generals. 8. If the enemy had come with a large force, they ²would have done us great injury. 9. The Greeks could not pursue ³rapidly enough to overtake the Persians. 10. By coming with a small force, they only showed the Greeks what they needed. 11. "Thanks to the gods," said he, "we now know what

we need." 12. If the king were here with a large force, he would be doing us great injury.

1. *καίτοι*. 2. Aor. or imperf.? 3. *So rapidly so as*.

CHAPTER III. 15-20.

149. 1. You shoot your arrows so far that we cannot match¹ you in shooting. 2. How could you catch a foot-soldier ²if he had a bow-shot the start of you? 3. We need cavalry at once, in order that we may hinder the enemy from harming us. 4. The most of the Rhodians understood the use of the sling. 5. The missiles of the Rhodians fly³ twice as far as those of the Persians. 6. Some had slings, and others were willing to make⁴ them. 7. If we could procure horsemen and slingers, these would be able to harass the enemy. 8. What exemption could we grant to those who are willing to act as slingers? 9. It seemed best to get all the horses ready ⁵for the use of cavalry. 10. They accepted about fifty horsemen and two hundred slingers. 11. They provided cuirasses for the cavalry, and appointed Lycius hipparch. 12. They decided to collect as large a force of horsemen and slingers as possible.

1. *ἀντί* in comp. 2. Notice the idiom. 3. *Are borne*. 4. *Plait*. 5. *For horsemen*.

CHAPTER IV. 1-6.

150. 1. On the next day they crossed this ravine, and the barbarians did not attack them. 2. After they had crossed, they saw Mithridates again with a still larger force. 3. Tissaphernes gave him this force, because he promised to capture the whole Greek army. 4. He ¹had come to despise the Greeks, because he had

done them so much injury with a small force. 5. But he did not attack them at the ravine, as the Greeks feared he would do. 6. When the signal was given to the Greeks with the trumpet, the cavalry pursued the enemy boldly. 7. They ran to the charge as soon as the missiles and arrows reached them. 8. The cavalry will pursue boldly whenever a sufficient force is to follow. 9. Mithridates thought he could capture them alive. 10. But he was disappointed, and many of his own infantry were killed that day. 11. After they had mutilated the slain, they marched in safety to the river Tigris. 12. For the enemy did not attack them again that day.

1. G. 200, κ. 5 b; H. 841.

CHAPTER IV. 7-12.

151. 1. The city of Larissa, which the Medes inhabited in ancient times, is now deserted. 2. This city was besieged when the Persians conquered the Medes. 3. The Persian king tried to take it by siege¹, but could not. 4. It is said that the city was finally² taken in the following manner. 5. Many fled for refuge to the stone pyramid which the Greeks saw near at hand. 6. The width of this pyramid was one plethrum, and the height two. 7. They did not remain here, but marched on to Mespila, six parasangs distant. 8. When did the Persians take the sovereignty from the Medes? 9. Xenophon says the inhabitants of Mespila became panic-struck. 10. The inhabitants held the city when the Persians tried to take it by assault. 11. Medea was the king's wife, and she fled to Mespila for refuge.

1. Use either part. or χρόνος. 2. τέλος.

CHAPTER IV. 13-17.

152. 1. In addition to his own cavalry, Tissaphernes had the troops of Orontas and the king's brother. 2. The king had given his daughter to Orontas in marriage. 3. The barbarian army which marched inland with Cyrus was now with Tissaphernes. 4. Although he had this immense army, he did not 'make a direct attack. 5. Some of the barbarians were in the rear of the Greeks, and the rest were on their flanks. 6. When Tissaphernes saw the danger, he retreated, and the rest of the enemy did likewise. 7. The Persians have large bows, but they 'do not shoot their arrows so far as the Rhodians. 8. 'In the course of that day this immense army appeared. 9. The enemy followed them the whole day, but did not dare to attack them. 10. They captured many arrows and found much lead in the villages, so that there was an abundance⁴ of missiles. 11. Throughout this day's march the archers and slingers were very useful to the Greeks.

1. ἐμβάλλω. 2. Shoot . . . shorter than. 3. κατὰ. 4. ἀφθονία.

CHAPTER IV. 18-22.

153. 1. The skirmishing lasted¹ all day, and the barbarians had the worst of it. 2. They came upon certain villages from which they supplied themselves with provisions. 3. On the next day the one army proceeded again, and the other followed hurling missiles from a distance. 4. Hoplites in disorder are 'of little use. 5. Whenever the wings of the hollow square were drawn together, the hoplites were crowded together and thrown into confusion. 6. Whenever the army has crossed a

bridge, it is necessary for the wings to separate again. 7. When those pressed out of their places separate, the space between the flanks is left empty. 8. ^aDo you think the enemy will attack us (while we are) crossing the bridge? 9. There were six companies ⁴of one hundred men each, who acted as guard for the wings (while they were) crossing a bridge. 10. Whenever the wings are drawn in, these companies remain behind. 11. Whenever the sides of the square open, these companies fill up the interval. 12. In this way the generals thought they could march more safely.

1. διατελέω. 2. δύσχρηστος. 3. Although not necessary, it is well to introduce the question with *ἤρα* or *ἤ*. 4. *ἀνδ*, like *κατά*, has distributive force.

CHAPTER IV. 23-29.

154. 1. The army marched (for) four days, these six companies acting as guard. 2. On the fifth day they saw a mountain ¹in the distance. 3. At the foot of this mountain there was a village, and many other villages were visible. 4. The road was among² high hills, and the Greeks thought the enemy could not use their cavalry. 5. When soldiers go into battle under the lash, there is little hope of victory. 6. The enemy hurled their missiles down upon them (while they were) descending. 7. The Greeks suffered severely (while they were) descending³ these hills. 8. The Persian light-armed troops ran faster than the Greek hoplites. 9. So that the hoplites, when they were hard pressed and gave chase, could not overtake the enemy. 10. When they had led some peltasts up along the mountain where they were above the enemy, the army marched more safely.

11. After this the barbarians no longer dared to attack them. 12. As the peltasts were above them, they feared that they themselves might have the worst of it.

1. διὰ πολλοῦ. 2. διὰ. 3. *Going down from.*

CHAPTER IV. 30-35.

155. 1. The wounded are so numerous that they appoint eight nurses. 2. After they reached these villages, there was no lack of provisions. 3. The acting satrap of the country had collected large supplies. 4. After remaining in these villages three days and supplying themselves with provisions, they proceeded. 5. They encamp 'in the first village they see after the enemy overtakes them. 6. It was very hard while on the march to be continually fighting with the enemy. 7. Whenever the enemy approached the village, they would rush out and repel them. 8. If we should encamp here, the enemy might attack us. 9. The barbarians did not dare to encamp near the Greeks. 10. In the Persian army the horses are generally tethered and hobbled. 11. If the enemy attack in the night, the horses must be saddled and bridled. 12. And besides, the men must arm themselves and mount.

1. *Where they first see a village.*

CHAPTER IV. 36-40.

156. 1. The Persians were about to withdraw, and were passing the command along. 2. They were not willing to march in the night, not even to return to their own camp. 3. They wished, however, to keep the Greeks from marching as long as possible. 4. They marched so

far that night, that the enemy did not overtake them the next day. 5. Three days passed by before they saw the enemy again. 6. They preoccupied a spur of the mountain along the base of which the Greeks must pass. 7. Xenophon, who was in command of the rear, was summoned to the front by Cheirisophus. 8. 'You can see (for yourself) why I summoned you. 9. Do you not² see that the enemy have preoccupied that ridge? 10. We cannot get by, unless we in some way dislodge them. 11. He saw the enemy coming in sight, and was not willing to lead the peltasts to the front. 12. He thought it was ³high time to decide what was to be done.

1. *It is permitted to see.* 2. μή or οὐ? 3. ὥρα γε.

CHAPTER IV. 41-47.

157. 1. The summit of the mountain was ¹on the right above them. 2. The enemy were on the hill in front of them. 3. I will go to the top of the mountain, and you remain here. 4. Xenophon was willing either to go or stay. 5. If you give me ²my choice, I shall choose to go. 6. Since his own soldiers were at the rear, he took ³men from the van. 7. Cheirisophus sent some of his men with Xenophon, and took others in their place. 8. The enemy started to race toward the summit, as soon as they saw the Greeks ascending. 9. Then both (sides) cheered on their own men with much shouting. 10. It is ³hard work for soldiers to climb a mountain, carrying their shields. 11. Conquer the enemy now, and you will go the rest of the way without fighting. 12. If I were riding on horseback, we should be on an equality.

1. ἐπερδέξιον. 2. To choose. 3. χαλεπόν. .

CHAPTER IV. 48-V. 4.

158. 1. Leap down from your horse and take this shield as quickly as possible. 2. He followed with difficulty, because he had a cavalry cuirass besides¹ the shield. 3. After Soteridas had been compelled to take his shield again, Xenophon mounted his horse. 4. Soteridas was beaten and pelted by the rest of the soldiers. 5. We will jeer at him until he takes his shield again. 6. The barbarians fled because the Greeks anticipated them in reaching the height. 7. The village in which they encamped was full of provisions. 8. After the Greeks captured the height, the barbarians fled ²in different directions. 9. After encamping in the plain, they dispersed for plunder. 10. In the afternoon the enemy attacked them suddenly (while they were) scattered. 11. He thought that if he should burn these villages, the Greeks would die of starvation. 12. Cheirisophus and his men went to aid those who were attacked.

1. *πρός*. Case? 2. See 65, n. 3.

CHAPTER V. 5-12.

159. 1. Are they not admitting that this country is already ours? 2. They will leave provisions for themselves somewhere, and thither we will go. 3. If *we* too should begin burning, *they* would cease. 4. They were in great perplexity when they saw high mountains on one side and an impassable river on the other. 5. A certain Rhodian who happened to be present thought of the following device. 6. He said he could take them across ¹four thousand at a time. 7. He was willing to

do this, if they would give him what he needed. 8. 'If I had two thousand skins, I could make a safe bridge. 9. First blow up the skins and fasten them together with yoke-straps. 10. Then put brushwood and earth upon the skins. 11. This device was clever, but impracticable. 12. For no bridge could be built while the enemy's cavalry were on the opposite side of the river.

1. Notice idiom. 2. G. 227; H. 901.

CHAPTER V. 13-18.

160. 1. They decided to go back to the unburnt villages in order to¹ obtain provisions. 2. I have been observing you, and wonder what you have in mind. 3. Let us bring the captives together and question them (about) the country. 4. The generals will do this while the soldiers are busy about the supplies. 5. The king spends the spring in Susa and the summer in Ecbatana. 6. If you cross the river and go to the westward, you will come to Lydia. 7. The road across the mountains to the northward leads into (the country of) the Carduchians. 8. The Carduchians are very warlike, and once they even conquered the king in battle. 9. Of the army which he led against them, not a man returned. 10. They do not obey the king, but they sometimes make treaties with the satrap. 11. After deliberation they decided to march across the mountains. 12. If they could get to Armenia, they could go in whatever direction they wished. 13. The danger would be great, if the enemy should preoccupy the heights. 14. After they had offered sacrifice and dined, they packed their baggage and went to rest.

1. *That they might.*

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

EXERCISES 128-132.

161. 1. The Greeks were disheartened; for the barbarians had seized their generals and killed their captains, and they were left in the middle of the enemy's country with no provisions and no guides. ¹And besides, they had no cavalry. Pondering these difficulties,² they could not sleep that night.

2. At the invitation of Proxenus, Xenophon an Athenian, after consulting Apollo at Delphi, went to Sardis to be introduced to Cyrus before³ he set out on his march inland; and he (had) remained⁴ with the army 'up to this time, not, however, as a soldier, but as the guest-friend of Proxenus.

3. Xenophon,⁶ although deceived at the first, was ashamed to go back after he discovered that the expedition was against the king. At this time he saw a vision, and when he awoke, was greatly terrified; for he did not know what it meant.⁵

4. But he thought he must not remain inactive; and after he had arisen and called together the captains of Proxenus, he told them that inasmuch as they had made an expedition against the king, they must use every means 'not to come into his power.

5. He said that they ought to enter upon the struggle with confidence; for they had kept their oaths, while⁷ the enemy had broken the treaty. Hence the gods would in all likelihood be on their side and give them the vic-

tory. Furthermore, they were stronger and braver than the barbarians.

1. *ἐν δέ*. 2. *ἀπορία*. 3. See 66, n. 5. 4. *μέχρι*. 5. *Was*. 6. *In order that they might not*. 7. *δέ*. 8. G. 141, n. 1, a; H. 663.

EXERCISES 133-137.

162. 1. He urged the captains to be brave, and said he would follow or lead, as they should choose. All wished him to lead except Apollonides, whom Xenophon interrupted when he began to speak of the difficulties they were in.

2. Apollonides, he said, was a disgrace to his country and unworthy of his captaincy. It was found, however, that he was not a Greek, but a Lydian, for he had both his ears bored; and he was immediately expelled. The rest went through the army to summon the generals and captains; and when they had come together, Xenophon was invited to address them.

3. "The king," he said, "has already destroyed some of our officers; and he will destroy us all, if we come into his power. You, then, must be brave and incite the rest to bravery. And since we can accomplish nothing without leaders, let us appoint generals and captains in the place of those who have been lost."

4. "The men, as you know, are dejected; and while they are in this state of mind, they are worthless. They must think of what they are to do, and not simply of what they are to suffer. Although our numbers are smaller than the enemy's, we may conquer if we go into battle with resolute hearts; and if we must die, let us strive to die nobly."

5. Then Cheirisophus urged them not to delay, but to choose commanders 'at once. They did so, and in the place of Proxenus they elected Xenophon. At daybreak the whole army came together, and Cheirisophus exhorted them not to be discouraged on account of their present circumstances.

1. See 134, n. 3. 2. See 128, n. 5. 3. *μὲν*. 4. G. 227; H. 901. 5. See 137, n. 1.

EXERCISES 138-142.

163. 1. After him Cleanor said: "You know that the king has perjured himself, that Tissaphernes has proved¹ faithless, and that Ariæus has gone over to the enemy. 'May the gods do to them what they wish to do to us. But since we have seen their faithlessness, let us never be deceived by them again."

2. Then Xenophon arose, splendidly equipped for war, and said that now they might hope, with the aid of the gods, to get back home in safety. Just³ then some one sneezed; and the soldiers, thinking this a good omen, vowed to offer sacrifices to Zeus in the first friendly country they should reach.

3. Then Xenophon began again and said that the gods were on their side, for they had not perjured themselves, but had kept their oaths. He reminded them of the valor of their ancestors, who defeated the Persians at Marathon, and routed the countless host of Xerxes both by land and sea.

4. "And you yourselves," he said, "recently⁴ defeated the king's enormous army. Then the struggle was for Cyrus, now it is for yourselves. And now you know

that the enemy are cowards, and that the force of Arizæus, which has deserted you, is more cowardly still."

5. "Do not think that you are at a disadvantage because you have no cavalry, for it is the men and not the horses who do the fighting. As far as guides are concerned, we could seize better ones than Tissaphernes (is). Provisions we shall have in abundance if we conquer, and even impassable rivers can be crossed at their sources."

1. *Become*. 2. See 138, n. 1. 3. δῆ, post-positive. 4. νεωστί. 5. πολὺς.

EXERCISES 143-147.

164. 1. "Do you not know, moreover, that the king would be alarmed, if he saw us preparing to settle hereabouts? For we should be like¹ the Mysians, who have long dwelt in his country against his will. What would he not do for them, if they would only depart? But we ourselves, by living² in such abundance, might become like the lotus-eaters and forget the way home. Let us then go back to our kindred, and show them that they can make themselves affluent by conquering the Persians."

2. "And in order that we may march with the greatest safety, let us burn our wagons and superfluous baggage, and let us be more orderly and obedient than ever before, — ³a matter of extreme importance; for the king thought that if he could seize our commanders, the whole army would be easily destroyed. But in this he will be disappointed, if we allow no one to be a coward."

3. After Xenophon had said that it was already time ⁴for action, all voted to do at once what he proposed. Then he said that they must obtain provisions; and he advised them ⁵to form the hoplites in a hollow square

with the baggage train in the centre, and also to designate the commanders of van, flanks, and rear, in order that they might not be unprepared if the enemy should attack (them).

4. All voted to do this; and they chose Cheirisophus to take command, because he was a Lacedæmonian. Then Xenophon again exhorted them to be brave, if they wished to preserve their property and their lives. After they had burned their wagons and tents, Mithridates came 'in the guise of a friend, and said he wished to know what they had in mind.

5. Cheirisophus replied that they wished to return home; and if unmolested,¹ would do no injury to the country. Mithridates said this was impracticable, since the king did not consent. They soon discovered that he was trying to bribe the soldiers, and they decided that henceforth the war should be without heralds. After they had crossed the Zapatas, Mithridates attacked them and did serious injury to the rear-guard.

1. παραλήσιος. 2. Case of infin. ? 3. Cf. first line of Chap. II. Sec. 29. 4. See 145, n. 1. 5. Cf. πλάσιον ποιησαμένους τῶν δ' πλυν. 6. *As.* 7. *No one should molest* (ταράττω).

EXERCISES 148-152.

165. 1. The Greeks pursued the enemy, but were not able to overtake them; and some of them were wounded by the barbarian cavalry, who shot backwards as they rode. Hence Xenophon was blamed by the other generals justly, as he himself confessed.¹ "But," said he, "we now know what we need, and let us thank² the gods for that."

2. For they saw that they must have cavalry and slingers in order to march with safety. There were Rho-

dians in the army who understood the use of the sling, and whose missiles flew twice as far as those of the Persians. They had, too, a few horses, and by using money freely³ they provided themselves with about fifty horsemen and two hundred slingers.

3. On the next day, after they had crossed a ravine, they saw Mithridates again with a much larger force, which he obtained from Tissaphernes by promising to capture the whole Greek army. But he did not do it that day; for when he overtook the Greeks, *they* charged, and *he* fled.

4. They marched in safety to the city of Larissa, which is on the river Tigris. This city was besieged by the Persians in ancient times, but was not taken until it was obscured by a cloud and the inhabitants forsook (it). After one day's march they reached Mespila. This city also was taken from the Medes by the Persians; not, however, by siege⁴ nor by assault, but because the inhabitants became panic-struck.

5. On the next day Tissaphernes approached with an immense army, but did not ^amake a direct attack. When, however, many of the barbarians had been wounded by the Rhodian slingers and Cretan bowmen, the whole force withdrew, and for the rest of that day kept out of range of the missiles. The Persian bows which were captured were very large, and proved useful to the archers.

1. *δολογέω*. 2. *Have gratitude to*. 3. *ἀφειδῶς*. 4. *Time*. 5. See 152, n. 1.

EXERCISES 153-156.

166. 1. After supplying themselves with provisions, the Greeks proceeded, ¹with the enemy close behind.

Wherever the road was narrow or it was necessary to cross a bridge, the hoplites were crowded out (of their places) and thrown into confusion; so that it became evident that the hollow square was a bad arrangement. Accordingly six companies were organized to act as guard whenever the wings drew together or separated.

2. After four days they came to (some) high hills among which their road lay. The Greeks were pleased at this, for they thought the enemy could make no further use of their cavalry. But the Persian archers and slingers attacked them while they were descending² the first hill and wounded many (of them). And the same (thing) took place while they were descending the second hill. But some of the peltasts were led up along the mountain and got above the enemy, who thereafter feared to make any attack.

3. After staying three days in villages that were full of supplies, they descended into the plains; and the barbarians soon overtook them. They suffered severely on the march, because the non-combatants were so numerous, and the enemy was close upon them. But when the enemy attacked them (after they had) encamped, they sallied forth and repelled them without difficulty. In the night there was no danger of an attack, for the Persians did not dare to encamp near them.

4. When the barbarians had gone back to their quarters, the generals decided to break up camp and march as far as possible in the night. (For) three days Tissaphernes did not come in sight, but on the fourth they saw that the enemy had preoccupied the spur of a mountain along the base of which they must pass. Then Cheirisophus summoned Xenophon and told him

there was no passing by unless the enemy should be dislodged.

1. Gen. abs. 2. See 154, n. 3.

EXERCISES 157-160.

167. 1. The summit of the mountain was above the Greeks; and if they could get possession of it before the barbarians, the latter could no longer hold the ridge which they had preoccupied. Cheirisophus gave Xenophon his choice, either to go to the summit or to stay with the army. He chose to go, and set out immediately with men taken from the van. On perceiving this the enemy started to race to the summit, and each army cheered on its own men with no little shouting.

2. During this ascent, a certain Sicyonian said he was not on an equality with Xenophon; for the latter was riding on his horse, while he himself was having a hard time of it carrying his shield. Thereupon Xenophon took his shield from him and marched in the ranks; but the soldiers, by beating and pelting the Sicyonian, compelled him to take his shield again. At length they seized the summit, so that the army descended without resistance into the plain, where they came upon a village full of supplies, and encamped. Then the enemy suddenly attacked them (while they were) scattered for plunder, and killed some (of them). And Tissaphernes frightened them by setting fire to the villages, for they thought they could no longer obtain supplies.

3. But Xenophon said: "They will leave supplies for themselves somewhere, and we will go and take these." Then the generals came together for consultation and

were in great perplexity, for they saw on one side lofty mountains and on the other a river ⁴too deep to cross. A certain Rhodian who happened to be in the army said they might kill the cattle and make a bridge of the inflated skins. But this device was impracticable, for no bridge could be built while the enemy's cavalry were on the opposite side of the river.

4. When on the next day they marched back to the unburnt villages, the enemy, not knowing what they had in mind, were astonished; but they made no attack. By questioning the prisoners they learned⁵ about the whole region on every side, and decided to march over the mountains to the northward into (the country) of the Carduchians. This they could do, unless the enemy should preoccupy the pass.

1. οἶτος. 2. *They ascending.* 3. δέ. 4. Cf. χαλεπὸς κῆρυς.
5. Cf. τοσοῦτος τὸ βάθος ὥς μηδέ. 6. πυνθάνομαι.

GRAMMATICAL INDEX,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE EXERCISES FOR ILLUSTRATION.

References are given for all the constructions that are used in the first three books of the Anabasis, except where the pupil could not easily go astray; but the most are for those which cannot be mastered without much practice, like conditional sentences, the various uses of the participle, etc.

Accusative.

Absolute. See Participles.

Adverbial, and of specification. G. 160; H. 718, 719. — 4, 3; 27, 6; 39, 5; 55, 2, 9; 94, 8; 109, 4; 133, 4.

Cognate. G. 159; H. 715. — 13, 9; 45, 9; 88, 2, 3, 4.

Of extent. G. 161; H. 720. — 8, 7; 10, 5; 13, 3, 4; 17, 12; 23, 11; 68, 4.

Subject of inf. G. 134, 2; H. 939. — 15, 11; 16, 7; 28, 3; 29, 3, 4; 41, 3.

Two accusatives:

Object and predicate. G. 166; H. 726. — 1, 13; 27, 3; 43, 1; 87, 1.

Double object, person and thing. G. 164, 165; H. 724. — 5, 6; 18, 2; 21, 2, 11; 59, 4, 5; 71, 1; 112, 8; 138, 4.

Adjectives.

Agreement with nouns. G. 138; H. 620.

In predicate position with partitive force. G. 142, 4, n. 4; H. 671. — 8, 3; 11, 4; 12, 1, 3.

For adverbs. G. 138, n. 7; H. 619. — 4, 9; 41, 8; 67, 5; 68, 5; 84, 2.

For nouns. G. 139; H. 621. — 58, 1, 5, 7; 60, 3. See Participles.

Predicate. G. 138, Remark; H. 670. — 3, 1; 10, 11; 33, 1; 34, 7; 64, 2; 142, 11; 147, 8.

Adverbs.

For adjectives. G. 141, n. 3; H. 600. — 5, 5; 6, 7; 42, 3; 107, 8.

With genitive. G. 182; H. 756-758. — 3, 3; 19, 6; 20, 2; 95, 7; 161, 2.

Aorist.

Inceptive. G. 200, n. 5, b; H. 841. — 150, 4.

For pluperfect. H. 837. — 45, 5; 65, 1; 67, 3; 89, 6; 92, 8; 95, 6.

Subjunctive for fut. perf. H. 898, c. — 131, 11; 136, 1.

Apposition. G. 137; H. 623, 624. — 4, 7; 5, 9; 24, 4; 28, 1; 46, 2; 59, 10; 81, 10.

Partitive. — 18, 11; 41, 4; 104, 9.

Article.

As demonstrative. G. 143; H. 654. — 2, 10; 3, 7; 6, 6; 24, 6; 35, 3; 42, 2.

As unemphatic possessive. G. 141, n. 2; H. 658. — 1, 3, 7; 2, 2, 3; 3, 2; 5, 5; 6, 2; 18, 8.

Generic. H. 659. — 31, 9, 11; 145, 7; 153, 4.

With abróds. G. 145, 1; H. 679. — 3, 6; 31, 7; 44, 11; 50, 5; 85, 7, 8.

With demonstratives. G. 142, 4; H. 673. — 4, 1; 5, 5, 8; 59, 1.

Attraction of relative. G. 153; H. 994.

From acc. to gen. — 18, 5; 20, 6; 41, 9; 142, 8.

From acc. to dat. — 22, 12; 60, 10.

Conditional sentences.

Present and past particular. G. 221; H. 893. — 57, 8; 66, 6; 84, 10; 89, 5; 120, 4; 122, 2. — 29, 5; 37, 3; 88, 11; 113, 5.

Present and past general. G. 225; H. 894. — 31, 5, 7, 11; 52, 2; 53, 1, 4; 56, 6, 7; 93, 5; 94, 6. — 31, 6, 8, 10; 33, 10; 52, 1; 57, 10; 58, 9; 59, 3, 4.

Contrary to reality. G. 222; H. 895. — 81, 4, 5, 6; 82, 9; 148, 8, 12; 157, 12.

Vivid future. G. 223; H. 898. — 23, 6; 28, 7; 29, 6; 36, 7, 8; 37, 8; 43, 1; 72, 4; 97, 9; 99, 1, 2, 3.

Less vivid future. G. 224; H. 900. — 22, 2, 3; 29, 7; 53, 3; 66, 10; 83, 3, 5; 99, 5, 6.

Mixed. G. 227; H. 901. — 22, 8; 43, 9; 141, 4; 159, 8; 162, 4.

Relative. G. 232; H. 912-917. — 23, 2; 29, 9; 33, 10; 49, 11; 111, 6; 125, 3; 142, 7.

Substitutions for condition. G. 226; H. 902. — 83, 3; 105, 3; 106, 10, 11; 128, 4; 135, 10; 136, 12; 146, 6, 7; 149, 2.

Dative.

Of agent. G. 188, 3, 4; H. 769. — 21, 7; 42, 3; 56, 4; 108, 7.

Of association and likeness. G. 186; H. 772-774. — 2, 4, 12; 4, 11; 22, 7; 36, 9; 39, 7; 42, 11; 94, 10; 110, 4.

Of cause. G. 188, 1; H. 776. — 60, 7, 9; 116, 4.

Of degree of difference. G. 188, 2; H. 781. — 15, 2, 13; 34, 3, 4, 5; 46, 4; 48, 8.

Of indirect object. G. 184, 1, 2; H. 764. — 4, 1; 6, 12; 35, 4; 39, 4; 60, 5; 107, 5, 10.

Of interest. G. 184, 3; H. 767. — 4, 10; 5, 12; 17, 10; 94, 5; 123, 4; 124, 1.

Of means and instrument. G. 188, 1; H. 776. — 17, 6; 18, 6; 26, 4; 34, 10; 48, 5; 68, 3; 101, 1.

Of manner. — 9, 4; 49, 8; 51, 8; 90, 10.

Of possessor. G. 184, 4; H. 768. — 5, 3; 7, 3; 11, 9; 15, 7; 57, 2; 60, 2.

Of respect. G. 184, 5; H. 780. — 37, 4; 50, 10; 60, 3, 4; 78, 5; 115, 8.

Of time. G. 189; H. 782. — 14, 2; 35, 10; 45, 4; 51, 1; 73, 5.

With compounds. G. 187; H. 775. — 2, 5; 4, 6; 49, 11; 56, 2; 105, 1; 117, 5.

Final clauses.

Pure purpose. G. 216; H. 881. — 21, 2, 3; 25, 7; 30, 5, 6; 38, 6, 7; 61, 2; 66, 9; 93, 10.

Verbs of effort. G. 217; H. 885. — 115, 7; 131, 2.

Verbs of fearing. G. 218; H. 887. — 26, 8; 43, 2, 3; 50, 4, 6; 53, 6; 64, 5; 92, 6; 98, 7; 101, 8.

Genitive.

Absolute. See *Participles*.

Of possession. G. 167, 1; H. 729, a. — 1, 11; 12, 9; 25, 2.

Subjective. G. 167, 2; H. 729, b. — 7, 8; 18, 4, 6; 90, 3.

Objective. G. 167, 3; H. 729, c. — 1, 12; 4, 9; 41, 1; 58, 4, 10; 60, 8.

Of measure. G. 167, 5; H. 729, d. — 5, 2, 7; 8, 11; 15, 5; 117, 10.

Partitive. G. 167, 6; H. 729, e. — 15, 10; 24, 5; 33, 1, 3; 35, 8; 36, 12.

Of material. G. 167, 4; H. 729, f. — 58, 10; 68, 3; 101, 6.

Of cause. G. 173; H. 744. — 41, 9; 75, 1; 83, 1; 98, 2.

Of value. G. 178; H. 746. — 32, 9; 142, 5.

Of separation. G. 174; H. 748. — 38, 9; 45, 6; 57, 7; 94, 8; 106, 8.

Of time. G. 179; H. 759. — 23, 9; 46, 3, 5; 60, 6; 75, 5; 76, 1.

- Of plenty and want.* G. 172; H. 743. — 8, 5; 14, 13; 52, 9; 59, 8, 9.
- With verbs of touching, etc.* G. 171; H. 738, 739. — 40, 6; 48, 9, 10; 49, 2, 12.
- With verbs of ruling.* G. 171, 3; H. 741. — 24, 8; 44, 4; 48, 1; 75, 4; 144, 1.
- With verbs of sharing.* G. 170, 2; H. 737. — 132, 3; 134, 6.
- With verbs of mental action.* G. 171, 2; H. 742. — 7, 8; 60, 9; 131, 10; 143, 7, 8.
- With verbs of superiority, etc.* G. 175, 2; H. 749. — 44, 6; 50, 10; 60, 8; 135, 6.
- With comparatives.* G. 175, 1; H. 755. — 23, 1; 31, 9; 36, 9; 55, 10; 58, 7.
- With adj. and adv.* G. 180, 182; H. 753-758. — 26, 1; 83, 10. See **Adverbs.**
- With compounds.* G. 177; H. 751, 752. — 118, 5; 135, 8.
- Predicate.* G. 169; H. 732. — 3, 3; 15, 5; 27, 4; 81, 8; 82, 3; 117, 10.
- Imperative.** G. 213, 4; H. 873. — 23, 2; 29, 2; 40, 2; 82, 10; 89, 8; 139, 8.
See **Subjunctive (hortatory) and Prohibitions.**
- Imperfect.** G. 200; H. 829. — 17, 12; 19, 11; 25, 6; 51, 8; 89, 3.
Of customary action. G. 200, N. 5, a; H. 830. — 8, 6; 29, 8; 54, 6.
Of attempted action. G. 200, N. 2; H. 832. — 23, 6; 147, 5; 164, 5.
- Incorporation of relative.** G. 154; H. 995. — 59, 2; 78, 4.
- Indirect discourse.** G. 241-248; H. 928-937. — 2, 6; 8, 12; 14, 7, 11, 12; 15, 11, 12; 16, 4; 19, 1; 120, 4, 5; 121, 4; 122, 2; 123, 1, 2; 125, 2, 4, 5; 126, 3, 4.
See **Infinitive and Optative.**
- Infinitive.**
As object. G. 260; H. 948. — 2, 3, 8; 6, 9; 15, 11; 16, 7; 20, 1; 27, 3.
As subject. G. 259; H. 949. — 6, 4; 14, 7; 32, 7, 10; 34, 7; 57, 8.
With article. G. 264; H. 959. — 3, 9; 42, 6; 107, 7; 118, 3; 119, 8.
With nouns and adjectives. G. 261; H. 952. — 20, 8, 11; 55, 1; 84, 8; 107, 8; 117, 2, 5; 145, 1.

- With ὅτε.* G. 266; H. 953. — 2, 12; 67, 2; 107, 9; 125, 4.
With πρὶν. G. 274; H. 955. — 66, 11; 139, 5; 144, 7; 145, 9.
In indirect discourse. G. 260, 2; H. 946. Use of tenses. G. 203; H. 852. — 10, 12; 16, 4; 28, 10; 38, 10; 39, 3, 4; 41, 3; 46, 6; 81, 12; 87, 11; 103, 7; 110, 10; 116, 2.
With ἄν. G. 211; H. 964. — 61, 5; 83, 3, 8; 98, 6.
In loose construction. G. 268; H. 956. — 135, 11; 146, 3.

Middle voice. G. 199; H. 811-816.

- Direct.* — 33, 8; 47, 6; 54, 2; 76, 2; 105, 5.
Indirect. — 18, 4; 30, 8; 41, 11; 63, 5; 94, 3.
Subjective. — 3, 6; 11, 4; 20, 3; 41, 11; 119, 1.

Negatives. G. 283; H. 1018-1035.

- Repeated for emphasis.* — 52, 4; 55, 4; 56, 10, 11; 57, 2; 74, 5.
With οὐκ. — 16, 4; 17, 4; 26, 5; 70, 1.
 See **Questions.** For μή see **Conditional sentences, Final clauses, and Prohibitions.**

Optative.

- Of wish.* G. 251, 1; H. 870. — 133, 2, 4; 163, 1.
Potential. G. 226, 2, b; H. 872. — 26, 6; 41, 10; 42, 5, 7; 88, 4; 99, 8.
In indirect discourse. G. 203; H. 932, 933. — 2, 6; 18, 10; 36, 6, 11; 37, 11; 41, 11; 42, 1; 43, 6; 46, 11; 95, 1; 123, 2.
 See **Conditional sentences and Final clauses.**

Participles. Tenses. G. 204; H. 856.

- Attributive.* G. 276, 1; H. 965. — 19, 3; 58, 4; 98, 10; 114, 2.
With substantive omitted. G. 276, 2; H. 966. — 28, 8; 37, 6; 44, 6; 56, 4; 61, 5, 6; 65, 3.
Circumstantial. G. 277; H. 968, 969. *Implying:*
 (1). *Time.* — 17, 9; 24, 9; 38, 9.
 (2). *Means.* — 32, 5; 72, 3; 74, 3; 81, 9; 109, 7.
 (3). *Manner.* — 32, 8; 73, 4; 78, 2; 97, 3; 100, 10.
 (4). *Cause.* — 3, 12; 13, 7; 33, 6; 69, 3.
 (5). *Purpose.* — 2, 9; 5, 10; 19, 13; 24, 11; 35, 5; 67, 4.
 (6). *Condition.* — 83, 3, 5; 128, 4; 136, 12.
 (7). *Concession.* — 28, 5; 36, 5; 39, 8; 130, 5.

Genitive absolute. G. 278, 1; H. 970. — 4, 5; 28, 4; 33, 5; 45, 7; 50, 5; 69, 1, 4; 72, 5; 107, 2.

Accusative absolute. G. 278, 2; H. 973. — 109, 4; 115, 5; 143, 10.

Supplementary. G. 279; H. 980-986. — 20, 10; 29, 10; 47, 3; 83, 4; 90, 1; 98, 4; 105, 10, 11; 107, 5; 108, 1; 110, 7; 133, 7.

With τυρχάω, etc. G. 279, 4; H. 984. — 1, 8; 4, 3, 4; 21, 5; 22, 5; 67, 1, 5.

With verb for two verbs. — 6, 2; 12, 8; 26, 1; 73, 3; 80, 1.

Personal construction for English impersonal. G. 280, N. 1; H. 944. — 10, 7, 11; 34, 2; 41, 8; 57, 4.

Predicate nominative. G. 136; H. 614. — 1, 9; 13, 10; 16, 9.

Prohibitions. G. 254; H. 874. — 17, 11; 56, 6; 97, 9.

Pronouns.

Personal. G. 144; H. 677. — 18, 12; 21, 1, 3; 22, 1, 2; 29, 2; 36, 9; 39, 8; 42, 8; 132, 8.

For possessive. — 19, 7, 9; 43, 4; 87, 10; 107, 3.

Intensive. G. 145; H. 680. — 13, 2; 36, 4; 39, 3; 44, 1; 58, 2; 90, 4; 93, 7; 136, 11.

Reflexive. G. 146; H. 683-688. — 11, 6, 11; 17, 3; 54, 10; 110, 6; 125, 4.

Possessive. G. 147; H. 689-694. — 43, 2, 9; 99, 5; 138, 11. See **Article**.

Demonstrative. G. 148; H. 695-698. — 5, 8; 38, 10; 39, 2; 56, 12; 59, 2; 61, 10; 112, 5; 123, 1; 127, 3; 134, 5.

Relative. G. 151-154; H. 699. — 21, 8; 29, 11; 42, 1; 48, 1; 49, 2, 11; 56, 12; 59, 2, 6. See **Attraction and Incorporation**.

Interrogative. G. 149; H. 700. — 32, 9; 63, 1; 83, 2; 85, 6; 86, 4; 95, 7; 113, 6; 117, 10.

Indirect. — 63, 5; 66, 1; 80, 8, 9.

Indefinite. G. 150; H. 701. — 15, 10; 35, 1; 51, 10; 62, 9; 135, 6.

Questions.

G. 282; H. 1015.

With οὐ. — 131, 7; 133, 7; 156, 9; 159, 1; 164, 1.

With μή. — 136, 5; 141, 10.

With ἄρα or ἤ. — 39, 6; 85, 2; 88, 2; 153, 8.

Double. G. 282, 5; H. 1017. — 66, 3; 85, 5, 9; 86, 3; 129, 4, 7.

Indirect. G. 282, 4; H. 1016. — 18, 9, 10; 20, 3; 21, 7; 22, 6; 23, 10; 39, 1.

See **Pronouns (interrogative)**.

Result clauses.

ὥστε with indic. G. 237; H. 927. — 90, 2; 122, 1; 127, 1; 128, 10; 134, 3.

ὥστε with infin. G. 266; H. 953. — 2, 12; 107, 9; 125, 4; 147, 12; 148, 9.

Subjunctive.

Deliberative. G. 256; H. 866, 3. — 63, 5, 6, 7, 9; 85, 2; 86, 3.

Hortatory. G. 253; H. 866, 1. — 22, 6; 48, 4; 63, 11; 83, 9; 89, 11.

See Conditional sentences, Final clauses, Prohibitions, and Until clauses.

"Until" clauses. G. 239; H. 921, 922.

Of expectation. — 28, 11; 91, 3; 92, 3; 147, 4; 148, 2.

Of actual occurrence. — 91, 2; 92, 7; 111, 2, 7; 114, 9; 133, 7.

Verbals in -tes. G. 281; H. 988-991. — 21, 7; 108, 7, 8; 115, 6; 116, 2.

Wish.

Unattainable. G. 251, 2; H. 871. — 81, 1, 2.

Referring to future. See Optative.

INDEX OF PREPOSITIONS,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE EXERCISES FOR ILLUSTRATION.

The object of this index is to aid the pupil in mastering the various uses of the prepositions.

See G. 191, 192; H. 784-808. For *ἀνευ*, *παρὰ*, etc., with the genitive, see Ad-verbs in the grammatical index. *ὡς* is given in the following list.

ἀμφί.

With acc. — 158, 12.

ἀνά. —

47, 1, 9; 153, 9.

ἀντί. —

2, 3; 18, 5; 41, 10; 137, 7.

ἀπρό. —

14, 9; 46, 4; 49, 5; 50, 3; 66, 2; 126, 5; 154, 7.

δί.

With gen. — 7, 1; 13, 9; 15, 8; 51, 4; 94, 10; 111, 5; 154, 4.

With acc. — 8, 1; 16, 2; 21, 7; 42, 6; 54, 7.

ἐκ. —

1, 10; 5, 9; 6, 2; 12, 10; 13, 5; 14, 3, 5; 15, 6; 16, 3; 22, 2; 48,
1; 49, 6, 7; 53, 5; 89, 11; 104, 4.

ἐν. —

5, 8; 7, 10; 32, 2; 36, 10; 44, 5; 48, 2, 6; 52, 6; 103, 2; 115, 1.

ἐξ. —

6, 3; 12, 10; 14, 3; 18, 3; 20, 7; 30, 8; 93, 2.

ἐπί.

With gen. — 11, 1; 14, 1; 24, 7; 60, 8; 100, 2, 3; 103, 6; 142, 1.

With dat. — 2, 2; 10, 9; 11, 7; 17, 5; 23, 4, 11; 28, 8; 40, 6;
54, 8.

With acc. — 2, 1; 7, 1; 14, 4; 15, 6; 17, 2; 40, 5; 47, 5; 54, 2;
65, 7.

κατά.

With gen.—33, 8.

With acc.—3, 4; 11, 2; 49, 9; 50, 1; 139, 7; 152, 8, 11; 159, 6.

μετά.

With gen.—13, 2; 18, 1; 62, 2; 95, 5; 119, 4; 127, 3.

With acc.—27, 11; 44, 9; 122, 3; 130, 9.

παρά.

With gen.—16, 7; 19, 2, 10; 24, 5; 26, 2; 30, 1; 61, 4, 5.

With dat.—16, 9; 19, 3; 24, 8.

With acc.—10, 2, 3; 19, 5, 8; 24, 6; 38, 1; 56, 10; 57, 6.

περί.

With gen.—8, 2; 38, 6; 56, 8; 91, 9; 122, 2.

With acc.—10, 4, 10; 26, 7; 38, 2; 41, 1; 123, 4.

πρό.—

12, 1; 25, 1; 44, 1, 7; 49, 4; 75, 4; 157, 2.

πρός.

With gen.—86, 11; 109, 1.

With dat.—9, 10; 104, 1; 142, 10; 152, 1; 158, 2.

With acc.—3, 11; 4, 2; 6, 7; 27, 1; 61, 4, 5; 116, 6, 9.

σύν.—

5, 11; 12, 2; 47, 8; 106, 10; 114, 9; 127, 3; 132, 12.

ὑπέρ.

With gen.—4, 4; 18, 1; 61, 11; 65, 9; 167, 1.

ὑπὸ.

With gen.—5, 13; 9, 9; 12, 4; 15, 4; 24, 4; 32, 3; 50, 4; 154, 5.

With dat.—8, 4, 13; 49, 6; 154, 3.

With acc.—54, 4; 65, 8; 156, 6.

ὡς.—

7, 6; 68, 2.

Announcement.

THE STUDENTS' SERIES OF LATIN CLASSICS.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

ERNEST MONDELL PEASE, A.M., BOWDOIN COLLEGE,

AND

HARRY THURSTON PECK, PH.D., L.H.D., COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

This Series will contain those portions of the Latin authors that are usually read in American schools and colleges; and to meet the growing demand for more liberal courses such other portions will be included as are well fitted for classroom use, but which have hitherto lacked suitable editions. In order to furnish permanent editions of uniform merit the work is distributed among a large number of special editors, and the several editions will be based for the most part upon approved German editions.

While thus profiting by the valuable results of German scholarship, which give the assurance of marked excellence to the Series, each editor will nevertheless verify all the statements of the original, and add to and alter them as much as may be necessary to adapt his work to the needs of American students.

The text will be carefully revised, and will be followed in a separate part of the book by a full commentary and index.

The Series will also contain elementary and supplementary works prepared by competent scholars. Every effort will be made to give the books a neat and attractive appearance.

The following volumes are now ready or in preparation :

- CATULLUS, Selections**, based upon the edition of Riese. By THOMAS B. LINDSAY, Ph.D., Professor in Boston University.
- CICERO, Tusculan Disputations, Books I and II.** By Professor PECK. [*Nearly Ready.*]
- CICERO, De Oratore, Book I**, based upon the edition of Sorof. By W. B. OWEN, Ph.D., Professor in Lafayette College.
- CICERO, Select Letters**, based in part upon the edition of Süpfle-Böckel. By Professor PRASE.
- GELLIUS, Selections.** By Professor PECK.
- HORACE, Odes and Epodes.** By PAUL SHORRY, Ph.D., Professor in Bryn Mawr College.
- HORACE, Satires and Epistles**, based upon the edition of Kiessling. By JAMES H. KIRKLAND, Ph.D., Professor in Vanderbilt University.
- JUVENAL**, based upon the edition of Weidner. By HENRY CLARK JOHNSON, A.M., LL.B., President of the Central High School, Philadelphia.
- LIVY, Book I**, based upon the edition of Moritz Müller. By GEORGE T. WINSTON, A.M., LL.D., Professor in the University of North Carolina.
- LIVY, Books XXI and XXII**, based upon the edition of Wölfflin. By JOHN K. LORD, A.M., Professor in Dartmouth College. [*Ready.*]
- OVID, Selections from the Metamorphoses**, based upon the edition of Meuser-Egen. By B. T. WIGGINS, A.M., Professor in the University of the South. [*Nearly ready.*]
- PETRONIUS, Cena Trimalchionis**, based upon the edition of Bücheler. By W. E. WATERS, Ph.D., Classical Instructor, Cincinnati.
- PLAUTUS, Menaechmi**, based upon the edition of Brix. By HAROLD N. FOWLER, Ph.D., Professor in Phillips Exeter Academy. [*Ready.*]
- QUINTILIAN, Book X and selections from Book XII**, based upon the edition of Krüger. By M. M. FISHER, A.M., LL.D., Professor in the Missouri State University.

SALLUST, Catiline, based upon the edition of Schmalz. By CHARLES G. HERBERMANN, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor in the College of the City of New York. [Ready.]

SENECA, Select Letters. By E. C. WINSLOW, A.M., Professor in Wabash College.

TACITUS, Annals, Book I and selections from Book II, based upon the edition of Nipperdey-Andresen. By E. M. HYDE, Ph.D., Professor in Lehigh University.

TACITUS, Germania and Agricola, based upon the editions of Schweizer-Sidler and Dräger. By A. G. HOPKINS, Ph.D., Professor in Hamilton College.

TACITUS, Histories, Book I and selections from Books II-V, based upon the edition of Wolff. By EDWARD H. SPIEKER, Ph.D., Professor in the Johns Hopkins University.

TERENCE, Adelphoe, based upon the edition of Spengel. By SIDNEY G. ASHMORE, L.H.D., Professor in Union University.

TERENCE, Phormio, based upon the edition of Dziatzko. By HERBERT C. ELMER, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in the Cornell University.

TIBULLUS AND PROPERTIUS, Selections, based upon the edition of Jacoby. By HENRY F. BURTON, A.M., Professor in the University of Rochester.

LATIN COMPOSITION FOR COLLEGE USE. By WALTER MILLER, A.M., University of Leipsic. [Ready.]

HAND-BOOK OF LATIN SYNONYMS. By Mr. MILLER.

A FIRST BOOK IN LATIN. By HIRAM TUELL, A.M., Principal of the Milton High School, Mass., and HENRY SNYDER, A.M., Jersey City High School, N.J. [Nearly ready.]

EXERCISES IN LATIN COMPOSITION, FOR SCHOOLS. By M. GRANT DANIELL, A.M., Principal of Chauncy-Hall School, Boston. [Ready.]

Tentative arrangements have been made for other books not ready to be announced.

LEACH, SHEWELL, & SANBORN,
Boston and New York.







